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THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY

AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. X.

Published by order of the Managers of the
THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

THE PROFITS ARISING FROM THIS WORK, ARE DEVOTED TO
THE CAUSE OF THE SOCIETY.

Washington:
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1834.

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THE
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VOL. X.]

JUNE, 1834.

[No. 4.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE COLONIAL AGENT.

WHEN the Rev. JOHN B. PINNEY was appointed temporary Agent for the Colony at Liberia, the Board of Managers expected to make, very soon afterwards, a permanent appointment, and therefore particularly called Mr. PINNEY'S attention to a few immediate subjects only. They hoped also to receive much aid in preparing suitable instructions, from the report which Mr. PINNEY would make, after arriving at the Colony, of the state of things there. In this hope, they have not been disappointed. After receiving Mr. PINNEY'S letter, which was published in our April number, the Board elected that gentleman permanent Agent for the Colony; and by their order, the subjoined communications, which accompanied the transmittal of his commission, is now published.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, }
WASHINGTON, MAY 15, 1834. }

Rev. JOHN B. PINNEY,
Colonial Agent, &c.

Rev. and Dear Sir:—In the absence of the Secretary, who has been for some weeks in the State of New York on business of the Society, I acknowledge the receipt of your letter to him under date of March 7. At the first meeting of the Board of Managers, after the arrival of this letter, it was submitted to them, and was received with lively satisfaction. I am instructed to communicate to you the following copies of three Resolutions adopted by the Board on the occasion referred to:—

"1. *Resolved*, That the Rev. JOHN B. PINNEY be appointed the Agent of the American Colony at Liberia.

"2. *Resolved*, That a representation be made by this Board to the Board of Managers of the Western Foreign Missionary Society, stating to them that this Board have not succeeded in obtaining a suitable Agent for their Colony at Liberia, and that this Board earnestly request the permission of the Managers of said Missionary Society, that the Rev. JOHN B. PINNEY be authorized to accept the appointment of Colonial Agent of the American Colonization Society.

"3. *Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to wait upon the Secretary of the Navy, and submit to his perusal the entire despatches this day received from the Colony of Liberia, and that the Committee respectfully request the Secretary that he appoint as the Government Agent, the Rev. JOHN B. PINNEY, the present Agent of the Society, for the time which he has acted, or may act, as Agent for this Society."

The proper means for effecting the purposes of the second and third of the foregoing resolutions, were promptly adopted. From the Managers of

the Western Foreign Missionary Society, no definitive answer has as yet been received; but it is hoped that one favourable to our wishes will arrive before this despatch shall have been closed. Herewith is transmitted a letter [marked A] from the Secretary of the Navy, appointing you the Agent of the Government at Liberia; but, for reasons stated in that communication, reducing your compensation from the United States to the sum of five hundred dollars. Those reasons being temporary in their nature, it is not improbable that a state of things may again exist, inducing the Government to restore the former salary paid by it: and therefore, and on account of the present pressure on the Colonization treasury, the Board have not made any specific arrangement to indemnify you for this unexpected diminution of the emoluments enjoyed by your predecessors. They will, however, be prepared at any time to do this, to whatever extent your interests may require, and their own ability may permit. Your compensation, meanwhile, from the Society, in addition to that from the United States, will be, as heretofore, eight hundred dollars a year, and your household expenses, from the period of your appointment as temporary Agent, until the first day of the present month; and from and after the last mentioned date, fourteen hundred dollars a year.

In the hope that you may determine to accept the offer of the Board, I herewith forward your Commission [marked B] as Agent of the American Colonization Society, resident in Liberia. In the expected contingency of a favourable response from the Board of Managers of the Western Foreign Missionary Society, the gratification of the wish of the Colonization Board will depend on your own consent. This, we trust, will not be withheld.—The administration of Colonial affairs is proposed to be confided to you, under a deep conviction felt by our Board, that such a proceeding is better calculated than any other within their election, to advance the welfare of the Colony, and those high interests, religious and social, which are closely, though collaterally, connected with the scheme of which they are the organ. It is not doubted that you justly estimate the weighty considerations inviting you to the path of usefulness now indicated.

The general duties of Colonial Agent may be inferred from the "Constitution for the Government of the African Colony at Liberia," and "the Plan of Civil Government for the Colony of Liberia" contained in page 21-26 of the Seventeenth Annual Report of the Society, in the appendix to that Report, which is herewith transmitted to you. The fourth resolution of the Board, adopted on the 30th of January, 1834, and there published, has been since, in order to avoid the possibility of misconstruction, amended so as to read thus:—

"4. *Resolved*, That from and after the first day of August next, the Colonial Agent, Physician, Assistant Physician, Colonial Secretary, and Storekeeper, only, shall derive support from the Society; that such support shall consist exclusively of the salaries hereinafter mentioned; and such officers as the Colonial Council may deem necessary, shall be paid out of the funds raised in the Colony; and that from and after the first day of May next, the following salaries be allowed the said officers respectively, in full compensation for their services—that is to say,

"For the Agent, in addition to the amount allowed by the Government of the United States,	\$1400
For the Physician, - - - - -	1600
For the Colonial Secretary, - - - - -	600
For the Storekeeper, - - - - -	400."

The powers vested in the Colonial Agent are necessarily large, and though they may be occasionally abridged, as the Colony approximates to a capacity for self-government, will probably remain considerable during the continuance of its present relations to the Society. The confidence felt by the Board in your firmness and discretion, makes unnecessary any special suggestions to you, in this communication, as to the manner of exercising those powers.

The encouragement of agriculture at Liberia has been regarded by every Board of Managers, since the foundation of the Society, as a most important instrument in accomplishing the great objects of the Institution.—The lamentable neglect of it heretofore, and the failure of the efforts made by the Board to render it popular among the Colonists, have been the source of painful reflection among the best friends of our cause. This state of things is probably ascribable in a great degree to the causes which you assign for it; and to the general cause of a reluctance among emigrants to undergo physical toil in a country where they had indulged the irrational hope of being exempt from this the ordinary lot of man. Concurring in your sentiments on this essential subject, and cordially approving of your measures in relation to it, the Board will always be eager to afford any suitable facilities for the promotion of agriculture at the Colony. They are especially solicitous that you should encourage by all means in your power, the cultivation of coffee.

Your suggestion, that emigrants should hereafter be supported by the Society for twelve, instead of six months as heretofore, has received the deliberate consideration of the Managers. While they perceive much force in your reasons for this change, they are nevertheless not prepared at this time to adopt the suggestion. Though circumstances may often render six months too short a period for the gratuitous subsistence of emigrants, it is believed to be in other cases longer than is necessary; and that in these, habits of indolence are contracted, pernicious to the emigrant, and by the force of example to the Colony at large. The proposed extension would, moreover, double one of the most fruitful sources of expenditure at the Colony: a consideration at all times important, and especially so at our present period of financial exigency. The support of the Colonists for six months, is a circumstance of their condition far more favorable than any to be found in the history of other emigrants. Many settlers on the Western frontier of the United States have repaired to their new abode with no means of subsistence except a few acres of wild land, and their implements of husbandry; and have soon become prosperous. The difference, indeed, between their circumstances and previous habits, and those of the emigrants to Liberia, calls for a provision in the latter case, which in the former might be dispensed with. But due weight is supposed to be given, in the existing arrangement, to this consideration.

I am instructed to say that the Board deem it inexpedient at present to extend the time during which emigrants are supported by the Society, beyond the term of six months; but that you are authorized, in cases which, in your judgment, justify a deviation from the general rule, to extend the term according to the special circumstances of each case. Your suggestion will, however, continue to be a subject of deliberation with the Board.

In connexion with this topic, I am instructed to urge on you the importance of assigning his land to each emigrant promptly on his arrival; and to refer you to the number of the African Repository for March, 1834, p. 26, for a Preamble and Resolutions adopted by the Board on the 20th of February last. The special Report adopted by the Board on the same day, will apprise you, at p. 13–15 of that number, of their views in regard to education, morals and religion, at the Colony. Any specific regulations on these momentous subjects which it may hereafter be deemed advisable to adopt, will be communicated to you; and any suggestions concerning them which observation and reflection may induce you to offer to the Managers, will be acceptable. They are fully impressed with the necessity that a High-school, on liberal principles, should be established at Liberia. Their unpreparedness to act at present on the subject, results partly from pecuniary inability and partly from the causes intimated in the special Report.

In the hope that this essential purpose may soon be accomplished, they would be gratified by your designating a suitable site for the school. You are already apprised of the importance attached by the Board to the formation of Temperance Societies in the Colony, as the most effectual mode of discouraging the use of ardent spirits there, and will of course promote, as far as you can, the establishment and success of such Societies.

On the important subject of Colonial Jurisprudence, the Board have long been aware that much improvement was needed. Their last and most promising effort to effect it, was the appointment of one of their members, a distinguished Jurist, to prepare and report to them a code of laws for the Colony. He has had the advantage, in the execution of this trust, of the detailed information which was given by the Vice-Agent and the High Sheriff of the Colony, during their recent visit to the United States. His labours have not yet been brought to a conclusion. Meanwhile, the Board will be ready to pass any special ordinances, which they can be satisfied will benefit the Colony; and will give the same attentive consideration which they have heretofore afforded to propositions from the Agent or the Colonists, bearing on the subject. On reference had to the amended "plan of civil Government for the Colony of Liberia," noticed in a former part of this communication, it will appear that the old plan has been materially modified, in conformity with the expressed wishes of the Colonists. I return to you, with the official approval of the Managers, the laws passed at the Colony since January 1, 1834, [marked C,] and the port regulations, [marked D.] We have under consideration other Colonial enactments and suggestions; the result of which consideration will be duly made known.—Such of the Resolutions passed at a special meeting of the Colonial Agent, Vice-Agent, Council and Magistrates, on the 18th of April, 1833, as are not embraced in the operation of the Resolutions passed by the Board of Managers on the 30th of January, 1834, will be duly regarded in the preparation of the code of Colonial Jurisprudence, already mentioned. You will be pleased to keep continually in view, and to represent on suitable occasions, to the citizens of Liberia, that it is a primary object of the Society to elevate the moral condition of the Colonists; and as a consequence of this object, to enlarge gradually, according to circumstances, their share in the administration of Colonial affairs, and finally to leave them to self-government, whenever the relation of parental control in which the Society now stands to them can be dissolved with safety to themselves. Should this process seem too slow, the Board rely on the good sense of the Colonists to estimate the considerations, arising from views of duty which circumstances render more extensive and more impartial, that may sometimes oblige them to resist their own inclinations, in delaying to comply with requests from the Colony.

Another general subject of great moment, is the fiscal relation of the Colony to the Society. Of the importance justly attached by the friends of our cause to the proper management of its pecuniary concerns, some idea may be derived from the Special Report before referred to, and from the Resolution, adopted at the last Annual Meeting, which gave rise to that Report. On a full, long protracted, and most anxious view of their duty in this respect, the Board perceive an absolute necessity that their financial affairs should be managed more methodically and clearly than they have heretofore been, both at home and in the Colony.

From the loose manner in which the accounts have been kept at the Colony, it has been found impossible to ascertain with precision in what manner the goods and provisions sent hence were disposed of, or how the heavy debts incurred there were contracted. The Board wish, therefore, to be furnished in future, with more distinct and satisfactory accounts.

You have already very properly sent to this office an inventory of the furniture, &c. in the Colonial House, and of the goods remaining in the Colonial Store. You will be pleased to extend your account, so as to include all the public buildings, and other property belonging to the Society in the Colony. In relation to the goods in the Public Store, the better course would be for you and the Colonial Storekeeper to fix a value on the several articles therein, such as you may concur in believing they will bring when sold. This being done, our Treasurer will charge you in account with the amount, and with the amount of all goods, provisions, &c. which may, from time to time hereafter, be forwarded to the Colony from hence, adding to the prime cost the freight and such a per centage as you may consider proper; so as to enable the Storekeeper to dispose of the several articles at a rate as low as, or lower than, the price at which the merchants of the Colony sell the like goods. Of the amount of this per centage, you will be pleased hereafter to inform the Board. The Treasurer will also charge you with all drafts which you may draw on the Board, and with all money, or currency answering the purpose of money, which may at any time be sent you from hence.

You will, of course, charge the Colonial Storekeeper with the amount of all such goods as are delivered over to him, giving him directions to charge you with all the articles which you may obtain by yourself or your duly authorized Agents for the use of the Colony; taking care to file away all orders on which such goods are delivered, so that you may be able to make particular and satisfactory half yearly reports to the Board. And by taking an account of the stock on hand in the Store at the close of every year, you will enable the Board to ascertain not only what amount has been expended by the Society on each particular object in the Colony, but also what profits have been made on the goods disposed of at the Colonial Store.

Whatever trade may be carried on by means of the Schooner Margaret Mercer, on the coast, will be accounted for in a similar manner. You will furnish the vessel with trading goods from the Colonial Store, charging her with the amount, and giving her credit for whatever articles she may bring to the Colony in return. In this way the Society will know what they gain or lose by this vessel.

If you shall be under the necessity of purchasing goods from vessels visiting your port, or from merchants or traders in the Colony, or from any other source, in order to supply the Store or the necessities of the Colony, you will charge them in like manner.

In relation to the paper currency which you will receive by the Jupiter, the Board hope that it will prove acceptable to the Colony. The motives which have led to this measure are set forth in the Report [marked E,] which is herewith forwarded to you. Though it will give you some trouble to sign the notes, deliver them out, and keep an account of them, this will, the Board trust, be more than compensated by the facility which the notes will afford to you in the transaction of the business of the Colony.—The Treasurer has numbered them, so that you will only have to sign your name, and you can do this from time to time as the notes may be wanted. You will observe, that each sheet contains notes amounting to \$4.60.—When you give them out to merchants or traders, it would be well to deliver them in sheets or half sheets, without cutting them apart. Of course, as these notes are charged to you in account, you will part with them only in payment of debt, or for goods, or for cash or notes of hand. Supposing the last will probably be the most convenient way for merchants who may desire to obtain these bills as currency, we have, to save trouble, sent you a book of blank forms of notes, and one of receipts, so that when you deliver

to a merchant or company, a sheet or two, or more, of Agency notes, you can take his or their note on demand, which will not be considered as bearing interest until the demand is made. This will probably not be the case until you have occasion to transfer the note. These notes will also be convenient to you in payment of such of the printed Agency notes as may, from time to time, be returned to you for payment: and when you have more of them than you think necessary for this purpose, you can use them in purchasing provisions, discharging salaries or other demands which you may have to pay. The receipt book will be found convenient, either for Agency notes paid to officers on account of salary, or for payment on any other account: and the form being printed, trouble will thereby be saved, and being bound, the receipts will be securely kept.

If you circulate the Agency notes gradually as wanted, you will, it is supposed, seldom have any return upon you for payment, as they will, no doubt, be always in good credit throughout the Colony. It might be well, before issuing the currency, to converse with some of the merchants and most influential persons at Monrovia, bespeaking their friendly aid in circulating the notes, and assuring them that whenever necessary, you will take up the notes, either with goods, in cash or notes, or by drafts on this Board.

The Managers have received from the Colony by the Jupiter, three packets of bills and receipts of payments made by the Agency during the last year; but unaccompanied with any account current, without which they are of no use; for as there is no account for these receipts to vouch, nothing can be done with them. Neither was there any list of these bundles of papers. The Treasurer of the Society has, however, supplied this defect, by making out a list; but having done this, he can do nothing more. He cannot make a single entry on his books that will cast any light on the transactions of the Colony during the past year, for the satisfaction of the Managers, or for the information of the Society at its Annual Meeting. It is hoped that these deficient accounts will be received hereafter.

There came with these bills and receipts three quarto pages of post paper, in an envelope endorsed "Balance sheet, January 1, 1834, and amount paid since July 1, 1833, to January 1, 1834."

On the first of these pages was written

"Accounts paid from July 1, 1833, to January 1, 1834."

Contingent or Agency expenses,	\$1142 94	John Leon,	- - - -	21 70
Dixon R. Brown,	- - - -	James C. Minor,	- - - -	115 75
Bassa settlement,	- - - -	Jacob W. Prout,	- - - -	189 84
G. V. Cesar,	- - - -	John B. Russwurm,	- - - -	101 57
Caldwell emigrants,	- - - -	William Ruffin,	- - - -	339 10
Joshua Chase,	- - - -	Peter Mercer (pay of men not in-	- - - -	-
Patsey Davis,	- - - -	cluded),	- - - -	382 78
Elsey Davis,	- - - -	John Stewart,	- - - -	115 24
James Eden,	- - - -	W. W. Stewart,	- - - -	7 72
James Fuller,	- - - -	Joshua Stewart,	- - - -	126 26
House expenses,	- - - -	J. M. Thompson,	- - - -	155 42
Charles Harrison,	- - - -	A. D. Williams,	- - - -	50 60
Elijah Johnson,	- - - -	W. L. Weaver,	- - - -	141 91

On the 2nd page, "List of balances due from Colonial Agency."

G. V. Cesar,	- - - -	\$239 43	John B. Russwurm,	- - - -	348 10
Patsey Davis,	- - - -	182 83	William Ruffin,	- - - -	246 94
Joshua Chase,	- - - -	47 21	Wm. W. Stewart,	- - - -	28 08
Elijah Johnson,	- - - -	171 93	Joshua Stewart,	- - - -	163 64
John Leon,	- - - -	122 25	Sampson Taylor,	- - - -	8 55
James C. Minor,	- - - -	1 08	James M. Thompson,	- - - -	41 21
Jacob W. Prout,	- - - -	165 52	Wm. L. Weaver,	- - - -	36 05

On the 3rd page is the following: "List of balances due Colonial Agency, Jan. 1, 1834."

Dixon B. Brown, - - -	\$194 02	Charles Harrison, - - -	294 25
John Brisbane, - - -	697 58	Infirmity, - - -	1121 09
Bassa settlement, - - -	3651 53	Millsburg settlement, - - -	160 16
Caldwell house, - - -	347 37	Schr. Margaret Mercer, - - -	1821 36
Caldwell emigrants, &c., - - -	5167 28	Jesse Shaw, - - -	6 63
Bennet Demery, - - -	159 62	John Stansberry, - - -	64 26
Elsey Davis, - - -	339 50	James Washington, - - -	50 86
James Eden, - - -	39 22	Lewis R. Johnson, - - -	71 41
Wm. Hicks, - - -	6 45	A. D. Williams, - - -	21 82
House expenses, - - -	477 25	Contingent or Agency expenses,	3859 94

The Treasurer supposes that the foregoing statements have reference to the accounts of the Colony with this Board; but he needs farther light to enable him to understand their bearing, and to make any entry on the subject.

It is the wish of that officer, and it is the most earnest desire of the Board and of the Society at large, that semi-annual returns should be so clearly and amply made to this office, that he may at all times be able to exhibit a satisfactory view of the affairs of the Colony to all who contribute their funds to its support, and who have its prosperity and happiness at heart.

In connexion with this topic, I am instructed to transmit to you the following copy of a Resolution adopted by the Board on the 25th of April, 1834:—

"Resolved, That MR. PINNEY be requested to have prepared and transmitted to the Board a statement of the amount of money received into the Colonial Treasury from all its sources, specifying the amount from each source under its proper head, and the amount disbursed, specifying the several objects of disbursement from the 1st of January, 1828, to the 1st of January, 1834."

In the Special Report before referred to, you will find expressed the views of the Board on the subject of drafts from the Colony. The extent to which this burden has heretofore been thrown on the Society, is the main cause of its present pecuniary distress. The Board have full confidence that your opinion on this subject concurs with their own; and that you will not, except under special circumstances, resort to this expedient. It will be their care to prevent, as far as may be, the occurrence of such contingencies. The drafts which you have drawn are justified by the circumstances in which you were placed, and have been accepted by the Board.

Your views of the mode of compensating officers at the Colony, coincide in a remarkable degree with those of the Board, as will appear from the Resolutions of January 30, 1834, before referred to. Your arrangement in regard to L. R. Johnson, meets the approbation of the Board for such time as you may have agreed on. If, however, you have made no precise agreement as to time, the obligation of the Society to pay his salary will be understood as terminating on the first day of August next, in pursuance of the fourth Resolution of January 30, 1834, hereinbefore communicated; Mr. Johnson's office (that of book-keeper), being one of those of which the support is thrown by the said Resolution on the funds raised in the Colony. This was done, because the Board was satisfied that the duties of book-keeper might be conveniently discharged by either the Colonial Secretary or the Store-keeper, both of whose salaries they consent still to pay. You will also consider these remarks, where applicable, as governing the other cases mentioned by you. In the case of Mr. Williams, which he has not enabled you to state with the precision that is desirable, he refers you to a conversation between himself and Mr. Gurley. On the Secretary's return to Washington, the Board will confer with him on the subject.

The Board regard as very judicious the views presented by you of the expediency of keeping the Public Store-house well supplied; and it will be their constant care to supply it to whatever extent the object may require, and the state of their funds will justify. You are requested to transmit by the first opportunity, a list of such articles as would be most acceptable at the Colonial Store. Measures have been taken for sending by the *Jupiter*, a supply of sea island cotton, wheel cards, and other merchandise, including provisions; also some agricultural implements. These, it is hoped, will be in readiness for that vessel.

The Board concur in your opinion of the importance of a Light-house and a Poor-house; and trust that means will be found in the Colony for the erection of those establishments. You are aware that it is wholly out of their power, at this time, to aid that desirable object. They are much gratified at the expedition with which you were enabled to put up a receptacle at Monrovia for the emigrants, at your having caused a saw-mill to be erected, and at your arrangements concerning the *Margaret Mercer*. Should future experience lead you to the conclusion that this Schooner cannot be profitably employed on the present plan, you will consider yourself authorized to hire her out, or to sell her, as you may deem best.

The Board also cordially approve of your proceedings in regard to the Hospitals, the Agency House and Yard, the Flag Staff, the Half-way houses, and the purchase of six acres of land at Bendoo. Your vigorous conduct in the last instance will, it is hoped, have the effect of preventing any farther difficulty on that subject. You will observe in the *African Repository* for March, 1834, p. 27, that the Board had passed a Resolution authorizing the Agent to purchase land in the interior, from a belief that the farming portion of the emigrants would be more healthy there than on the sea-board.

Of your proceedings concerning surveys, the Board also approve. They are fully satisfied of the importance of having a competent person to survey the whole country, and will, when able to incur the expense, cheerfully employ such an officer.

In order to meet the medical wants of the Colony, the Board have engaged the services of Dr. EZEKIEL SKINNER, of Ashford in Connecticut, and of Dr. ROBERT McDOWELL, of Edinburgh in Scotland. These Physicians, of whose qualifications and characters the most satisfactory testimonials exist, both go out in the *Jupiter*. You will assign to Dr. TODSEN and to them their respective locations and fields of duty; and the official relations of them all to you are to continue the same as those heretofore borne by the Colonial Physicians of the Society to its Colonial Agent.

CHARLES H. WEBB, one of the medical students for some time past under the care of the Board, will probably embark in the *Jupiter* for the Colony. You will be pleased to provide comfortable boarding for him on his arrival, during the prosecution of his medical studies, or to allow him such an amount in money as may be deemed a reasonable equivalent. The Board recommend him to your particular notice. Should any other of the said students sail in the *Jupiter*, as may possibly be the case, you will make the same arrangement in his instance as in that of Mr. Webb.

In the *Criterion*, which was chartered by this Society, and sailed for the Colony in August, 1831, Mr. A. H. Ringgold consigned 10 hhds. of tobacco to Dailey and Russwurm, for the freight of which they charged him, and he paid, one hundred and sixty dollars. Dailey and Russwurm had also goods in the same vessel, the freight of which amounted to from seven hundred to one thousand dollars. As the Society chartered the vessel, the freight was due to it; but no account of it appears in any returns received. The *Lafayette* was also chartered by the Society, and carried out 500 bls.

of flour at \$2 each, freight, of which we have no account. It is stated that \$200 were sent out by the Baltimore Society as subscriptions to the Liberia Herald, which money is not accounted for. You are requested to obtain what information you can in relation to the foregoing matters, and communicate it to this office.

The indispensable purpose of paying off the debt of the Society, calls into engrossing action all the energies of the Board. Until it shall be accomplished, they will not feel themselves at liberty to prosecute, except on a very limited scale, the business of emigration. It is not probable that emigrants will be sent to the Colony during the present year, unless the stock, created for the extinguishment of the debt shall meet with a more rapid sale than it has hitherto received, and thus leave the Board free to execute their plan of Colonial operations.

Herewith is forwarded the answer [marked F.] to the Colonial memorial enclosed in your letter of March 7, 1834, which answer you will be pleased to hand to the Committee representing the memorialists.

You will receive by the Jupiter, twenty copies of the Seventeenth Annual Report of the Society, several copies of late numbers of the African Repository, and a supply of American newspapers of recent date, which have been received at this office. You will, of course, afford to the Colonists every opportunity which they may desire of perusing these publications. The Board hope that the Liberia Herald will, for the future, reach the United States more punctually than heretofore. The lively interest felt here in that print, has made the irregularity of its arrival a subject of proportional disappointment.

In closing this communication, I request you to regard as one of the general duties of your office, that of furnishing the Board with detailed accounts of the condition and prospects of the Colony. Your attention is particularly urged to the Resolutions, in relation to the past and present statistics of the Colony, which were adopted at the last Annual Meeting, and are contained in p. xxi and xxii of the Seventeenth Annual Report. You are also expected to collect and forward to us all procurable information as to the operations of the slave trade, and as to the manners, customs, institutions, agriculture, commerce, and history, religious, civil and natural, of Africa.

With the best wishes for the successful administration of your office, and for your health and happiness,

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

P. R. FENDALL, *Recorder.*

List of Documents and Publications sent by the Jupiter.

DOCUMENTS.

- A. Appointment of Mr. Pinney by the Secretary of the Navy.
- B. Commission from the Society to the Colonial Agent.
- C. Colonial laws passed since January 1st, 1834, and approved by the Board.
- D. Regulations for the Port of Monrovia, approved by the Board.
- E. Report on the establishment of a currency for the Colony.
- F. Answer to a Memorial from the Colony.

PUBLICATIONS.

Twenty copies of the Seventeenth Annual Report.

Five copies of the African Repository for each of the months of December, 1833, and January, February, March, and April, 1834, for the Colonial Agent and for distribution.

The same work during the same period, for subscribers.

A collection of recent newspapers.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, }
WASHINGTON, MAY 28, 1834. }

REV. JOHN B. PINNEY,
Colonial Agent, &c.

Dear Sir:—As the *Jupiter* has not yet sailed, contrarily to the wishes and expectations of the Board, they use the opportunity offered by the delay, to call your attention, more particularly than in my letter of the 15th instant, to the subject of Temperance in the Colony.

While the Managers are happy to believe, from the evidence before them, that the extent of the use of ardent spirits in Liberia has been grossly exaggerated, they cannot resist the conviction that the traffic in that article has been, and continues to be, carried on to a degree which menaces the best interests, if not the existence, of the Colony. So profound is this conviction, that for several years past, the absolute exclusion of ardent spirits from the Colony, except in small quantities, for medical purposes, has been meditated by the Managers; and nothing has prevented a resort to this strong measure, but serious doubts of its competency to effect the desired object. For the nature of these doubts, I refer you to the *African Repository*, Vol. 9, p. 66. They have hitherto prevailed with the Board to postpone either prohibiting in terms, or laying duties so heavy as effectively to prohibit, the introduction of ardent spirits, with the exception just specified.

Among the enactments on this subject which, from time to time, the Board have made, are the following Resolutions.—

“Resolved, That the friends of the Society throughout the country, be informed that this Board will discourage the introduction and use of distilled spirits in the Colony, and among the native tribes; and that the subject is now under consideration of the Board.”

Adopted 28th of June, 1830.

“Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to prepare an address to the Colonists, to be sent out by the vessel, now about to be despatched; in which, among other things, to be recommended to their observance for their welfare, he shall encourage them to form Temperance Societies, and adopt such other measures as may tend to diminish both the use and the sale of ardent spirits in the Colony; and also, that in their commerce with the natives, they discontinue dealing in such articles; also, that the Secretary communicate to the Colonial Agent, the wishes of the Board upon this subject.”

Adopted 8th of November, 1830.

“Resolved, That the Board bear with extreme regret, of the continued introduction and use of ardent spirits in the Colony; that they are resolved to exercise all their influence to discourage and diminish the evil; and that no ardent spirits, except such as may be needful for medical purposes, shall be introduced by the Board or its Agents.”

Adopted April 30th, 1833.

“Resolved, That it be recommended to the Board of Managers, to take into consideration, at their next meeting, the expediency of prohibiting altogether, the introduction of ardent spirits into the Colony, as an article of trade with the natives, or of commerce with the Colonists.”

Adopted May 7th, 1833.

The address, directed by the Resolution of November 8, 1830, was prepared in conformity with that Resolution, and transmitted to the Colony for distribution.

At a meeting of the Board on the 18th of December, 1833, the following Resolution was offered, and a decision on it deferred for farther deliberation:—

“Resolved, That from and after the 1st of July, 1834, no ardent or distilled spirits shall be introduced into the Colony of Liberia for purposes of drink or traffic.

At the Annual Meeting of the Society, held shortly after, its attention was called to this important subject; but the members were not prepared to act decidedly upon it. The following remarks were made on that occasion by an eloquent and distinguished friend of the Society:—

“My neighbours know that I am no friend to the rum traffic; and they, if no others, will attach some value to my declaration, that I have formerly, and now again since coming to the city, inquired into the measures adopted by our Board to promote Temperance in Liberia, and can cheerfully say, that I approve of them. As to the attempt to *suppress* the

traffic in ardent spirit in Liberia by law: this might, perhaps, be an expedient measure: but, surely, our countrymen should not denounce us for omitting this measure, until, at least, some one of their own civil governments has set the example—the much needed example, I confess—of shutting up, by the strong arm of the law, the rum shops within its jurisdiction.”—(See Mr. GERRIT SMITH’S *Speech, Seventeenth Annual Report*, p. vii.)

The deep solicitude of the Board to avert the evils with which ardent spirits threaten the infant establishment under their care, induces them to urge on you to examine *immediately*, by the lights afforded at the Colony, into the expediency of their excluding from it that pernicious article; and to communicate to them, your opinion when formed, and the reasons for it. To whatever conclusion your own mind, or that of the Board, may ultimately arrive on the question of prohibition, you are requested to put in force, without delay, all available moral influences for persuading the Colonists to abstain from the traffic and use of ardent spirits, except as medicine. The Board take this occasion, through you, most earnestly to invoke all Colonists who are engaged in that traffic, to abandon it at once and forever. Its continuance opposes formidable obstacles, which gain strength every hour, to every effort in the United States for the benefit of the Colony; and may end in the failure of the most interesting scheme for promoting human happiness to which the present century has given birth.—Nothing would more gratify the Board than that the Colonists themselves, deeply concerned as they are in averting this disaster, should take the lead in banishing from their shores their deadliest enemy. Very little reflection must satisfy them that such a course is essential to the peace and prosperity of themselves and their families, and that it will ensure to them the esteem and zealous support of the wise and the good in this country.

As to specific modes for exerting a moral influence in favor of Temperance in the Colony, the Board suggest nothing additional at this time, leaving the selection of them to your own judgment, informed by local observation, and aided, as we trust it will be, by local advice. They will anxiously await your Report, and on receiving it will promptly pursue the path which duty may indicate.

I take pleasure in again subscribing myself,

Your’s very truly and respectfully,

P. R. FENDALL, *Recorder.*

Extract from the minutes of the proceedings of the American Colonization Society, at a meeting held May 29, 1834.

Whereas a letter has been received from JOHN T. NORTON, Esq. containing one thousand, ninety-three dollars, and twenty-nine cents, in part of a subscription of three thousand dollars proposed to be raised in Albany, New York, for the purpose of settling in Liberia one hundred temperance emigrants, in a village or settlement to be called Albany; Therefore

Resolved, That the Board will expend the sum received, and the sums which may be received hereafter on account of the aforesaid subscription, in strict accordance with the object thus designated.

Resolved, That the Colonial Agent be instructed to select a suitable and healthy settlement, to be called *Albany*, large enough to accommodate the said 100 temperance emigrants; and that he proceed, in the course of the year, to prepare ten tenements, agreeably to the Resolution of the Board of the 20th of February, 1834, published in the *African Repository*, Vol. 10, p. 26, 27, to be in readiness to receive such of said emigrants as may be first sent out.

Resolved, That to defray the expense of selecting the said settlement, and preparing the said tenements, five hundred dollars of the sum received be now invested in plain and printed cottons, cutlery, hardware and other suitable trade goods (excluding firearms, gunpowder and spiritous liquors);—and that the said goods be forwarded by the *Jupiter*, with instructions to the Colonial Agent, to apply the same, or their proceeds, as well as the accruing profits, to carry into effect the preceding Resolution; keeping a separate account of all disbursements for the object therein specified.

REV. MR. PINNEY'S APPOINTMENT.

Since the despatches to Mr. Pinney were prepared, the Managers of the Colonization Society have received from the Directors of the Western Foreign Missionary Society, a communication, which, though it excludes for the present, the expectation that the Colony will enjoy the benefit of his permanent services as Agent, authorizes the hope that they will be continued for some considerable time. The communication is as follows:—

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Western Foreign Missionary Society, held in the City of Pittsburgh, May 6, 1834, the following minute was adopted, viz:—

"A communication was received from the Board of the American Colonization Society, and referred to the Executive Committee."

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Western Foreign Missionary Society, held in Pittsburgh, on the 15th day of May, 1834, the following minute was adopted, and ordered to be transmitted to the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, viz:—

"The Corresponding Secretary and Clerk of the Committee presented the application of the Board of Managers at Washington, which was read; when, after mature deliberation, the Committee decided that the following expression of opinion be adopted in answer to the request of the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, viz:

"The Executive Committee of the Western Foreign Missionary Society have received the application of the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, with sentiments of respect and cordiality, and endeavoured to take a dispassionate and impartial view of the subject to which it refers. Having sustained the expense and anxiety connected with the previous visit of Mr. Pinney to the coast of Africa, and afforded him the opportunity of acquiring such knowledge and experience as might fit him to take a leading part in the establishment of the present mission, they feel, that in yielding their consent to such a temporary arrangement as deprives the mission, at its outset, of the advantages of his personal co-operation, they have given to the Managers of the Colony a testimony of their sincere desire to promote its interests; and if, in their judgment, the continuance of Mr. Pinney in their service for some few months to come, shall be an important benefit to the Colony, they are willing that such an understanding should exist.—But when they consider the anxiety of Mr. Pinney, recently expressed, to be released from that station, that he may be able to devote his entire attention to the duties of his ministerial office—the feeble state of that mission—the anxiety of its members to retain Mr. Pinney, and the little prospect they have of being speedily able to reinforce it, or even to sustain it, if one of its members should be removed—and when they consider the serious pecuniary loss to this Society which the withdrawal of Mr. Pinney would involve; and the probability that some layman might be found, whose habits of business and other qualifications would better fit him for the office of Colonial Agent, *they cannot believe it to be their duty to accede to the proposal*, anxious as they are to oblige the respected Board of Managers, and to do all in their power to advance the prosperity of the Colony itself.—They would therefore connect, with the expression of their willingness that Mr. Pinney should retain his present relations for some time to come, the earnest desire that the Board would make other and permanent arrangements, as soon as practicable."

A true copy from the Minute. Attest,

E. P. SWIFT, Cor. Secretary.

TO THE AUXILIARY SOCIETIES OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON CITY, MAY 22, 1834

The Managers of the Parent Colonization Society deem it proper, at the present juncture of its affairs, to call upon their Auxiliary Societies for all aid which they have in their power to give them, to enable the Society to improve its present embarrassed condition. It is, no doubt, known to all the Auxiliaries, that the Parent Society has involved itself in debt, by having undertaken to remove from this country to Liberia, within the last two years, more emigrants than their means have proved equal to pay the expenses of. This, it may be said, was imprudent; but it ought to be

considered that the Managers were strongly urged to act as they did, under assurances that the benevolent friends of the Colony would not fail to supply the means to the Board of meeting the increased expenses thus incurred. This expectation, the Managers are sorry to state, has not been realized; the receipts for the past year having fallen short of former years, especially from the annual collections in the churches; and, though some liberal donations have been received from a small portion of the Auxiliary Societies, from by far the largest number of them no contributions at all were made.

The Board of Managers, therefore, take this opportunity of calling the attention of those Auxiliary Societies to the wants of the Parent Society, and to entreat them to afford it, in future, all the aid in their power. A small contribution from each member, annually, would enable the Society to effect the great object which it has in view; but if the Auxiliary Societies relax in their zeal, all exertions on the part of the Parent Society will be of no avail. Without a supply of funds (for which it has heretofore relied, and must continue to rely, on the benevolent friends of colonization throughout the United States) it can neither send additional emigrants to Liberia, nor support those already there until they are able to support themselves, nor maintain the institutions necessary for the proper government of the Colony.

To provide for the debt which the Parent Society has been under the necessity of incurring, the Managers have proposed a loan of \$50,000, to be paid off in twelve years, by means of a sinking fund of \$6,000 a year, from the receipts of the Society. This loan has partly been taken up; but, owing to the present embarrassed state of the money concerns of the community, it may not at once be wholly subscribed for. As far as it is taken, it will, however, relieve the Society of so much of its debt; and, whenever a more prosperous state of things shall take place, it is hoped the remainder of the stock will be taken; in which case, the Society, receiving its usual support, will be able to manage the affairs of the Colony without difficulty.

The Parent Board would suggest to the officers of the several Auxiliary Societies immediately to call a meeting of their members, fill up any vacancies which may have taken place in their officers, and resolve that each member will, in future, contribute something (however small the amount may be) for the support of the great object for which their Society was formed. If this reasonable suggestion be complied with, there can be no doubt the Parent Society will find it produce a very sensible effect upon its treasury.

Until the Society can make satisfactory arrangements for the discharge of its present debt, it has determined (though it has very many applications before it for emigration) to make few, if any, additions to the inhabitants of the Colony. The Managers will, in the mean time, turn their attention to improving its condition, by every means in their power; but if, in the course of the present summer, the Auxiliary Societies, the benevolent Clergy throughout the Union, and the friends of colonization generally, shall evince a disposition to join heartily with the Parent Society, in contributing liberally for extending the population of the Colony, a vessel or two may be sent out with emigrants in the fall of the year.

By order of the Board of Managers,

JAMES LAURIE, *President.*

P. R. FENDALL, *Recorder.*

DR. S. H. COX AND COLONIZATION.

The pleasure which the friends of colonization derived from the accession of distinguished names, both in England and the United States, during the last few years, has been recently alloyed by the desertion of the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this article. So confident was the reliance on his attachment to that cause, that during his visit to England, he was expected to give it all the advantage of his powerful and eloquent support. It seems, however, from the 16th letter of a series constituting his "Journal of a visit to Europe," that this expectation was precipitately formed; and that supposing himself mistaken in one fact regarding colonization, he has deemed himself to be required or justified in abandoning it altogether. His published reasons for this violent conversion have called forth an able pen in the New York Journal of Commerce of April 30.—The writer states himself to be "no agent, or officer, or even recognised friend of the Colonization Society;" and that it is "in no degree responsible" for what he writes. In transferring his essay to the pages of the Repository, we do not mean to assume this responsibility, because in some of his views and illustrations, we do not concur. But the main part of the argument is so sound and conclusive, and the general ability of the article is so conspicuous, that we subjoin it entire.

DR. COX'S LETTER ON ABOLITION.

The Rev. Dr. Cox, who is now publishing an interesting series of letters giving an account of his travels in Europe, has devoted one of them to a history of his own conversion to the principles of abolition. Dr. Cox went to England a firm friend of Colonization.—He found there many men of splendid talents and noble virtues who were abolitionists.—He says, "When such men opposed me in debate, with all the zeal of reformers, with much of the light of argument, and more of the love of piety, it was impossible that I should not feel their influence. Still, I replied with perfect conviction, and ordinarily with as much success as could have been rationally expected. There was one point, however, where I always showed and felt weak. It related to a question of fact—Are not the free negroes of your States, especially at the North, almost universally opposed to the project of Colonization? My answer was, no, at least I think not. That the point was a cardinal one, I always perceived: for the Society has to do with the free alone; and, by its constitution, expressly, *with their own consent.*" * * * * *

"I admitted that, *if this were so*, the Society was stopped in its career by the lawful and appropriate *veto* of the people themselves; and here generally my mind uneasily rested, after every concussion of sentiment. In this mentally laboring condition, I returned to my native country, purposed to take no attitude in the matter, until that prime question was ascertained and settled. My investigations have issued in a complete conviction that, on this ground alone, the non-consent or unanimous opposition of the colored people of this country, especially of the Northern States and preeminently of the better informed of them, the Society is morally annihilated. At all events I can advocate it no longer. More.—If I had known the facts as they might have been known long ago, I never should have advocated the Society."

Here we have the pivot upon which the mind of Dr. Cox turned. He went to England in error as to a simple matter of fact, a fact too which was well understood, by most all intelligent men long before he left this country, and he defended that error against the intelligence of the best spirits of England. Having returned and corrected the isolated error which had so unfortunately lain in his mind, he seems to have concluded that all his opinions were equally erroneous, in fact that there was no truth on that side, and so gave up the cause. Changes of sentiment in this way are not uncommon with unskilful minds, but a man who understands mental philosophy so well as Dr. C. one would think not likely to be thus deceived. I put this forth, however, as my own analysis of the movements of the argument in the case, not as one which Dr. Cox avows, or with which I expect him to be exactly satisfied. He says he considered 'the point a cardinal one,' for if the free people of color were in fact opposed to colonization, then "the Society was stopped in its career by the lawful and appropriate *veto* of the people themselves;" "the Society was morally annihilated." But if colonization is annihilated, what need of opposing it? Why go to war with an annihilated foe? This is fighting with that which is less dangerous than windmills. But here I must be permitted to say Dr. Cox has fallen into another most remarkable error. Colonization is not annihilated, nor is it at all impeded in its op-

erations by the general prejudice of the blacks. I mean not in the way to which Dr. Cox refers, viz. its inability to find persons who are willing to accept its bounty. There are yet men and women of good character in the U. States, desirous of going to Africa, in numbers far beyond the ability of the Colonization Society to comply with their wishes.—As to the mere influence of opinion, I suppose no man of sense will agree to surrender his own, founded upon a full knowledge of the subject, for the mere reason, that almost all or quite all the colored population of the U. States are of a different sentiment.

Dr. Cox goes on in his letter to prove by the testimony of free colored persons that in general they are opposed to colonization. Of course, this is supererogation. If he has satisfied himself on this head, then he has brought himself, so far, to agree with the friends of colonization. One of these pieces of testimony is an extract from a sermon delivered by the Rev. Mr. Williams, Rector of St. Philip's church, on the 4th of July, 1830.—Among other things Mr. Williams says, "It is very certain that very few people of color wish to go to that *land*." Well, suppose they are but *few*. Who are these misnamed abolitionists, these real anti-abolitionists, who will step in to prevent the *wish* of this *few* from being gratified. Every man possesses his rights of this sort in himself, separately and alone, whole and entire. If the conscientious planter of the South wishes to rid himself of the curse and burden of being a slaveholder, and finding all better and all other doors closed against his benevolence but the door of Liberia, and if his slaves, instructed in the matter, wish and pant to go there, who are these caricature philanthropists that say, "clench the chains, they shall not be free?"

Dr. Cox concludes these extracts and this part of the subject as follows:

"Here then I take my position, not to be moved by the common arguments that array their poverty against it. The coloured people of this country, as a whole and almost to a man, are utterly opposed to the system; and this alone, if there was no other objection to colonization, appears to me conclusive and invincible."

This conclusion, upon which Dr. Cox places himself as upon a rock, seems to me so unreasonable, that I hardly know how to bring it sufficiently within the pale of reason to reason with it. What if all the colored persons in the U. States except one, did not wish to go to Liberia, and that one did wish to go,—by what logic is this to prevent him. How does it touch any corner of his right to go where he pleases? Who dare tell me that I shall not go to China if I please, because there is not another man in all New York who wishes to go there?

There is one other objection to colonization which Dr. Cox states at some length. He says,—“As a remedy for the evil of slavery in this country, it is incommensurate and puny compared with the extent and incessant growth of the evil. * * * There is a catastrophe preparing for this country, at which we may be unwilling to look, but which will overtake us not on that account the more tardily or tolerably. We do not say there is no remedy—but only that the colonization remedy is ludicrously inadequate; in effect trilling with the community, till the time of preventing “the overflowing scourge” from passing through the land shall have irrevocably passed away. I shall offer no proof to a man who cannot himself see or feel the truth of the proposition, or demonstrate it at his leisure, that the project in question, as a remedy for the slavery of this country, is folly or mockery unparalleled. It is like self-righteousness, tasking its own resources for a remedy against moral thralldom, while it rejects the mediation and atonement of Jesus Christ.”

If Dr. Cox thinks colonization no better than self-righteousness, I presume he will not pretend that abolition has as yet disclosed any remedy for slavery which claims to stand side by side for its appropriate purpose, with the remedy which Jesus Christ has provided for the moral thralldom of sin into which we have all voluntarily sold ourselves. The position taken in the objection of Dr. Cox is unfairly stated. Not designedly so of course, for the letter throughout is peculiarly mild and candid. Yet it is unfair, for the Colonization Society has put forth no such claim. Here I ought to say, that the Colonization Society is in no degree responsible for what I write, nor any individual friend of that Society. I am no agent or officer, or even recognized friend of that Society. My real friendship for it must involve it in no responsibility, nor will I embarrass myself in writing, by any such considerations. I have not had leisure enough from my daily labors to examine minutely what ground that Society has taken in all its minutiae. I write for myself, and for nobody else. But this much I can say, that neither that Society nor the friends of colonization in the abstract, have ever based its claims to support, upon its being “a remedy for the evil of slavery in this country.” There may be individuals who think it will prove such a remedy. The claim put forth is only, that the effect of colonization, so far as it has gone, has been good, and that what it purposes to do is also good. Let us see if it is not so.

In the first place it has done *something* on the subject of this greatest of our national evils, and it points to *something* more yet to be done; and that I think soberly is more than abolition is able to boast of.

It has taken and proposes to continue to take, as many as its means will enable it, of suitable persons, from those who are now free or who shall be emancipated, and who belong to that *few* who *wish to go*, and establish them in colonies on the coast of Africa, the native land of their fathers.

In doing this, it claims also to be accomplishing an incidental good, which rises in magnitude while it is contemplated, until its amazing grandeur seems almost to surpass the direct benefits which colonization hopes to confer on our own country and the colored population among us. This mighty incidental benefit consists in studding the coast of Africa with colonies, bright and glistening in the beauties of christianity and civilization and casting back the beams of their influence upon Africa—throwing around that desolated country the arms of Christian protection, and introducing into her recesses of darkness and blood the light of the glorious Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Who are these Christians, that oppose this work of glory and salvation? I care not if there be named among them “such persons as Dr. Morison of London, Professor Edgar of Belfast, and Dr. Hugh of Glasgow, and Dr. Cox of New York.” It would not diminish one atom of my faith. I should still think, that a spell of delusion had for a moment blinded the vision of these great and good men, and I would cry to them, Friends of the Redeemer and of man, hands off from an ark so holy. It contains the tables of the covenant for millions of your fellow beings. Stop it not—but leave that effort of sacrilege to the reckless and inturiated.

What Colonization promised to do, it has done. What it purposes still to do, it is able to accomplish. It has promised only to do *what it can*, and it is in vain to say it cannot do that.

For myself, however, I deny altogether the position of Dr. Cox, that “the Colonization remedy is ludicrously inadequate”——“folly or mockery unparalleled.” I acknowledge myself “a man who cannot himself see or feel the truth of the proposition.” On the contrary I will demonstrate to him at my leisure, that the remedy, so far as mere capacity goes, does possess sufficient *power* to remove Slavery from our country. I need not stop to prove that there is vacant space enough on good land in Africa for all our colored population, nor that it would be possible to make negotiations for the quiet and peaceable possession of it. The difficulty is supposed to be in the want of ships enough to transport the blacks, and money enough to pay the expense of transportation and the necessary support of them until able to provide for themselves. If I can prove the last, the Yankees will take care to bear me out in the first. For if we can furnish profitable employment for any number of ships, that number will speedily be furnished. One hundred and fifty thousand emigrants have procured themselves to be transported across the Atlantic to our shores within a single year, and that without any incumbrance to the shipping interest, or any interruption to the other operations of commerce, or even causing any advance upon the usual price of twenty dollars a head for steerage accommodations. The sales of our public lands now amount to over four millions of dollars annually, and the amount is rapidly increasing. Let this be appropriated to paying the *passages*, and at twenty dollars each, it will remove two hundred thousand annually, and who shall say that the nation *cannot* provide for the expense of subsistence during the passage, and afterwards for a year. If one State were to be taken after another and cleared, and especially if none but the young and middle aged were taken, and the aged permitted to remain and end their days here, the whole nation could be cleared in no unreasonable time. I make this statement roughly, and leave it so; for all I wish is, to show that colonization does afford a *possible* remedy. Whether it is the *probable* remedy is another affair. But I repeat that it is not at all upon its being such a remedy, that it rests its claims for support. These claims rest upon *what it has done and is doing*. If greater good grows out of these efforts as a final result, so much the better. No one knows what doors Providence may open in the distance. These are things to be hoped for, and prayed for,—not promised. My doctrine is, work now, do anything of present good which our hands find to do, and when this is accomplished, Providence will point us to further labors. When this contemptible inadequacy of colonization presents itself to the minds of abolitionists, they would find themselves greatly relieved by looking at some other equally inadequate beginnings, which in the days of their infancy excited superior contempt, but which have grown to be mighty. Twelve fishermen to convert the world! A few hundred missionaries have lately set themselves to carrying the gospel to six hundred millions of heathen, under the notion that the remedy they propose is in its *nature adequate* to the evil, and that with God’s blessing it may prove practically the means of subverting paganism. I do not intend unfairly to assume that because colonization is now small, and in this respect like the examples I have cited, it will therefore and of course maintain a likeness throughout. But I say its present littleness is not to be urged against its existence, nor as a certain proof that it will never rise to an immeasurably greater importance.

Dr. Cox’s other objections to colonization are clustered together as follows: “It seems to me that the system tends to blind the eyes of the nation to the actual condition of things; to prevent the prosperous action of the only true remedy; to harden the hearts of the good against the claims of God on behalf of our colored brethren; to inspire the creation or imagination of motives, to induce the consent of the free to emigrate; to withhold from the heart the resources of its own pity and kindness, towards those who choose to remain; to take from ourselves the proper motives that would otherwise actuate our christian philanthropy, in meliorating the condition of the colored people of this country; to make us think that their universal expatriation from our shores—little matter where—is the grand

ultimate desideratum of the whole concern; to induce us to blame them for deliberately choosing to remain; and to beget a state of public sentiment and a course of public action, in which selfish expediency shall take precedence of eternal equity, and invite the interposition of wrath from heaven to clear our perceptions and recover us to wisdom." It would lead me into a discussion immeasurably wider than I intended, to examine all these propositions. The only reply I can make, and perhaps under the circumstances it is as fair as any, is to say, that, "it seems to me" quite otherwise; and that it seems to me most strange, that the discovery which Dr. Cox made of the most remarkable mistake he was under as to a simple matter of fact, should have so entirely revolutionized his mind upon all these matters of argument and opinion. I do not understand how the two things came to be so indissoluble; I see no chain, no fibre, which binds them together.

The only prominent topic in the letter of Dr. Cox which calls for my further attention is the reply which he makes to the question "What is the remedy?" To this he says:—

"I answer—THE GENUINE INFLUENCE OF THE GOSPEL: THE LOVE OF CHRIST, producing in us its appropriate fruits, without partiality and without hypocrisy;" striving to elevate them mentally, morally, and religiously—surrendering our cruel prejudices; recognizing in them the identity of the human species, and the rights of men, as "by nature free and equal" universally, and seeking, in every possible way, to enlighten and correct public sentiment respecting them; not by ferocity or denunciation, or epithets of coarse crimination; but by wisdom, argument, kindness, firmness, christian example, and prayer to Almighty God, who "executeth righteousness and judgment for all that are oppress. ed."

This is all thorough going non-committal. There is nothing in it which is not as much the creed of Colonizationists as of Abolitionists. Not one word, sectarian or distinctive. This matter of "the remedy," is "the rule" with us all, and most of all with Abolitionists. When we hail them, they answer very loquaciously until we ask "where are you bound?" when they instantly "put the helm hard up and go about." They are bound *on a cruise* to fight colonization and capture any vessel which they find in a quandary, but beyond that they are going no where in particular. Yet this great matter of the remedy is in reality the only matter in dispute. Abolitionists indeed go over the horrors of the slave trade and of slavery itself, and seem, most unfairly I must say, to claim this common ground as all their own. But so far from going before others on these points, they are half a century behind. They set themselves soberly to prove, what a monster slavery is in all its forms, and seem just to have discovered what every body else knew to agony, long ago. In this they appear as a set of philosophers would, who should set up some new theory of the planets, and begin by proving at length that the earth is a globe, and rolls over, and then should claim all as of their sect who believe the Copernican system. With all the investigation of Abolitionists, they have found out what was very well known before they were heard of, that the remedy is to be found in "the genuine influence of the gospel." "And so they have set themselves to oppose and upset the only systematic way in which those wiser than themselves have brought the genuine influence of the gospel to bear upon and melt the chains of slavery.

Having applied my scissors physically to the four columns of the Evangelist containing the letter in question until it lies before me a perfect wreck, and having, as I hope, also made a moral and mental wreck of its arguments and positions, I shall proceed to state my own views of this great subject.

I start with the following propositions. Slavery in this country must terminate in

COLONIZATION, AMALGAMATION, OR ANNIHILATION.

I have already shown that it *may* terminate in colonization. I now proceed to examine the alternatives to which we are shut up by the doctrines of abolition, and I say without hesitation, they are but two, amalgamation or annihilation. The idea of perpetuating the blacks as a free and independent, equal and commingled, yet distinct race, is, in my opinion, sheer fancy. History contains no trace of any such thing, if we except the Jews preserved by constant miracle in fulfilment of the threatening and promise of God. On the contrary it buries in oblivion all such races of men, and leaves no traces of them behind. The Indian aborigines of this country are before our eyes a living, dying and conclusive proof of what must become of the negro race if set free upon our shores and in the midst of our population. Their mighty nations have melted away before the whites like winter's snow before the vernal sun; until the melancholy conviction is settling upon our minds that no efforts of philanthropy and no protection of laws can save them from utter extinction. To this same conclusion tend irresistibly the statistics of our own country. The various enumerations of our inhabitants show that while kept in slavery, the blacks increase fully one third faster than the whites around them.—But the free blacks do not increase at all; on the contrary, they dwindle away, as the annexed table will show. It is well known that from the New England States there is very little emigration of the blacks. They have not within them that stirring spirit which stimulates the white sons of that portion of our country to penetrate the West, and in fact, people the world with intelligence and enterprise. On the contrary, the current of black population sets into New England from the great reservoir of the South. Yet what do we

see? In those States which are so situated as to receive the smallest portions of these emigrants, the aggregate of colored people is diminishing.

Table showing the number of colored persons in the New England States from 1790 to 1830 :

	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830
Vermont, Free, Slaves,	225 16				
Total.....	241	557	750	918	881
New Hampshire, Slaves,	630 153	855 8			602 6
Total.....	788	863	970	783	608
Mass. and Maine, Rhode Island	6001 3,407	7,370 3,304	7,706 3,609	7,669 3,454	8,226 3,564
Slaves,	948	380	180	48	14
Total.....	4,355	3,684	3,617	3,502	3,578
Connecticut, Slaves,	2,808 2,764	5,300 951	6,452 310	7,870 97	8,047 25
Total.....	5,572	6,251	6,762	7,967	8,072

In this table the colored race has the benefit of all "mulattoizing," as Dr. Cox has it.—Every son of New England will find his own recollection corroborating these statistics. The colored race, therefore, is constantly melting away. To my mind the proof is satisfactory, that a decree of abolition throughout our whole country, without some other measure in connexion with it, would be the knell of extinction to the blacks. If I were called upon to choose between extinction and perpetuated slavery, I am an abolitionist so thoroughgoing as to prefer extinction. Yet it is an awful alternative, and one to which I do not believe we are yet driven.

Let us then examine amalgamation or mulattoizing. Here we have to encounter all the "horrible prejudice" of which Dr. Cox complains, and of which all abolitionists complain, but which seems to control their own actions as much as the actions of other men. Dr. Cox is, however, so determined to break down prejudice, that he declares he "would never consent to go to any people as their pastor, who had no room for colored people." But I must tell Dr. Cox, that to require a people to provide room where the blacks can sit by themselves, is but submitting to and perpetuating the prejudice of which he complains. He must take diametric and opposite ground from this. He must go to no people where there is room provided for the blacks, but only to such as abjure prejudice, and admit colored persons to sit commingled with the whites. If amalgamation is to preserve the blacks, then surely every good man will say it must be in holy matrimony. Then let abolitionists show themselves superior to prejudice, and play the part of men in the business. Seat yourself, sir, by that elegant bonnet; ask her to marry you; urge your suit. You hesitate. In your eyes, your lips, your nose, you show signs of horrible prejudice. Nay, sir, take her to be your wedded wife, and anticipate the joys of your happy fireside, graced by her and the little mulatto pledges of your love.

Do you refuse? Then turn a man of sense, and cease to prate of prejudices which in yourself you cannot overcome. When abolitionists will subdue prejudices in themselves only so far as to take blacks for their clerks, companions and associates, we will let them begin to lecture us. Until then, let them see to their own improvement. Doubtless there is great prejudice about the blacks, but there is a great deal to keep the races distinct which is not prejudice. They are by nature and unalterably disagreeable to each other and by qualities which can never be perfumed to sweetness by any refinements of logic about abstract equality. There will never be an honorable and virtuous amalgamation of the races. It will never come about, but as the effect of a broad, and general and boundless prostitution. A deluge of pollution must engulf our country, at the thought of which the heart sickens. Thank God the thought has no permanent existence but in brains left vacant by the abandonment of reason.

From the despair of these expedients, I turn to Colonization as the only hope for the blacks or the whites. I seize it as the only plank that can save me and my country, and I say to the Abolitionists as the Christian says to the deist about his Bible, take it not away until you provide me something better in its stead. If abolitionists can add any thing to what is now doing for the blacks, let them do so. They shall have the hearty co-operation of good men. Colonization does not pretend to be every thing, much less does the Colonization Society pretend that it is doing every thing which ought to be done for them. It does but *one* thing. The field is broad, let others come in and add their labors, and do other things. But in mercy to the negroes and to my country, and to Africa, I call upon christian men not to shut out the only distinct ray of light which now beams upon us.

QUO.

COLONIZATION.

The intelligent Editor of the "Pittsburg Christian Herald and Western Missionary Reporter," in his paper of May 17, has the following remarks concerning the Colonization Society:

"We have thought it strange indeed, in those who call themselves Abolitionists, and assume to themselves the reputation of being the exclusive friends of the colored race, that their zeal is exhausted in vituperating slave-holders, the friends of colonization, and the Colonization Society.

"If our sentiments are worth any thing on such a subject, we would claim to be as strong abolitionists as any one, whose name graces the roll of the society. But the opposition to the Colonization Society—the misrepresentation of its sayings and doings, and the exaltation which has been indulged when any thing appeared, in expectation or in fact, to its disadvantage, with the spirit manifested towards the people of the South, has hitherto held us at a distance from it."

[From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, May 17, 1834.]

The March and April Nos. of the African Repository (published at Washington City under the direction of the American Colonization Society) have come to hand. They contain some articles of unusual interest to the friends of the Colonization cause. Among these are a review of Anti-Slavery publications and Defence of the Colonization Society, by Hon. T. FRELINGHUYSEN; a Report submitted to the Managers in February, by Hon. WALTER LOWRIE, from the Committee to whom was referred the subject of the Society's debt (\$45,645) and the causes of it; encouraging letters from Gerrit Smith, Esq. Mr. Frelinghuysen and others, accompanied by liberal donations to wipe off the debt and continue the operations of the Society; a letter from Capt. Voorhees, of the U. S. Navy, giving a clear and on the whole encouraging view of the situation and wants of the Colony. There are also several other articles of an interesting character, neither of which our limits will admit of at this time. The exposition of the Managers in regard to the debt is evidently a frank and undisguised admission of facts. From them we discover no impurity of purpose any where, except it may be in the merchants of Liberia in charging exorbitant profits upon stores furnished the colonists, and to an amount altogether beyond the expectations of the Managers. This cause, with the large shipments of colonists in 1832, when the Society was actually in debt, together with the want of business-like vigilance on the part of the Managers, has produced the debt. But these adverse circumstances have stimulated the Society to a complete system of retrenchment and reform.—The evils of the past, will be guarded against in future. A number of wealthy and distinguished gentlemen in different parts of the country, came forward immediately to assist in wiping off the debt, and in sustaining the Society in its work of philanthropy. We trust the friends of the Society in this country, will lose none of their former confidence or zeal in the institution and will in due time come forward in aid of its work.

A new weekly paper entitled the "Journal of Freedom," has been commenced at New Haven, Conn. It is very neatly printed and promises to be ably conducted. We subjoin the following extracts as specimens of its principles and style:

THE COLONIZATION OF AFRICA. We do not enter the field of controversy, as the advocates of the American Colonization Society. This Journal is independent of that Society and all its branches. Yet we profess ourselves friends of African Colonization.—The colonies which American benevolence is planting on the continent of Africa, are essential in our view, to give completeness and system to the efforts which are now made in some quarters for the renovation of the African race. We have therefore no alliance with those whose battle-cry is, "The destruction of the Colonization Society, the first step to the abolition of slavery." It is not our design however, as we have already intimated, to fill our columns with controversy on that subject. To collect and record the facts respecting the Society and its colonies, will be more agreeable to us, and more profitable to our readers. We shall not be dependent for these facts on the official publications of the Society. There are other sources of information, to which we have access. We design to maintain a correspondence with individuals in the colonies, expressly for the purpose of obtaining authentic and full accounts for this Journal.

The progress of discovery and improvement in the CONTINENT OF AFRICA, will be considered as one of our topics of inquiry and record. Science, Commerce, and Christian

zeal, are looking eagerly to Africa. Traveller after traveller has perished in the attempt to penetrate its forests, and to trace its mysterious rivers. The gold, the ivory, the precious woods, the spices and the gums of Africa are yet to reward the adventurous toil of commerce. And Ethiopia, on whose borders the missionary is here and there beginning to labor amid perils and deaths, is ere long to stretch forth her hands in praise.

WILBERFORCE ON COLONIZATION.

Encouragements to African Colonization, drawn from the success of the colony of Sierra Leone; an extract from a speech delivered by William Wilberforce, at the Sixteenth Anniversary Meeting of the British African Institution, May 10th, 1822.

Let us keep in mind the obstacles which have been surmounted in England, and thence infer the probable success which will ultimately crown our efforts in other countries. Let it be recollected, also, that but a few years ago the colony of Sierra Leone used to be pointed at exultingly by the enemies of Abolition, as proving how visionary was the attempt to raise in the scale of being, a race who were intended to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water," and who were unfit for any higher purposes than to be the slaves of civilized communities? But what is now the state of that colony? Does it not exhibit in a most surprising degree, considering the recent date of its establishment, the blessed effects, on the African character, of the communication of the principle of British liberty, and the Christian religion. Those who were discouraged during the early disasters of that colony, had overlooked the difficulties which never fail to attend colonization, even under the most favorable circumstances. If we look at the history of colonization on the other side of the Atlantic, we shall see this in the case of Virginia; a colony set on foot, not by weak projectors, but undertaken by the greatest and wisest men,—suggested by Lord Bacon; and partly executed by Sir Walter Raleigh. Three times had that colony failed, and been successively renewed under these auspices. Three times had it been entirely deserted. Another effort however, a final experiment was made. Providence blessed the effort, and it succeeded.

No one could have anticipated the success we have met with at Sierra Leone. When we first formed that settlement we naturally looked forward to an early Abolition of the Slave Trade; but the Slave Trade was unfortunately continued for sixteen years after the colony had been planted, and it had also to struggle with all the difficulties of a maritime war; and with other calamities: yet with all these drawbacks from our just expectations, what is the present state of Sierra Leone? A sensible and impartial observer lately told me, that he never witnessed stronger manifestations of the influence of true religion and sound morality, than appeared in the case of the poor, ignorant, unenlightened savages rescued from the holds of Slave ships, and now settled at Sierra Leone. Such are the words of an eye-witness. That gallant officer in the British navy, Commodore Sir George Collier, expressed himself quite overcome with the appearance of piety which characterized these people. "I have attended," he said, "places of religious worship all over the world, but never any where have I seen a greater degree of religious feeling than I saw displayed in their devotion, in Sierra Leone, by these poor Africans." In the operations of nature, though her momentous impulse is unerring, progress is often slow. In like manner, in our great work, a rapid conclusion is hardly to be expected. But still we have made great advance; we have, it is true, our moments of discouragement: nevertheless, every reason to hope; none to despair. Let us proceed confident-

ly and steadily to the attainment of the end of our labors. We are something in the situation of travellers in the Andes, who, though they have continually to experience fresh obstructions, though they see "Alps on Alps rise," yet still ascend, supported by the triumph of hourly conquering their difficulties. They have to climb mountain heights; but looking upwards towards the summit, their path is sometimes cheered by seeing it enlightened by the solar rays, thus beckoning them forward as it were with new hopes, and inspiring them with fresh courage, till at length they reach the termination of their toilsome march. Have we not a similar solace to cheer our steps? Do we not feel that we are ascending a great moral elevation? And do we not see, when we turn our eyes to the summit, that

"Eternal sunshine settles on its head?"

[From the Western Luminary, (Lexington Ky.) May 14.]

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

This Society is progressing with its plan of effecting a loan of fifty thousand dollars, in sums not less than one hundred dollars, for which scrip is to be issued, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum. The principal and interest are to be reimbursed in twelve years. And to insure this, the Managers have provided and pledged six thousand dollars annually, as a sinking fund. The plan appears to us entirely practicable. Notwithstanding the outcry raised against this benevolent institution from certain quarters, we cannot but believe its hold on the affections of the community is sufficiently strong, not only to insure the success of this plan for relieving it from its present pecuniary embarrassment, but also to insure its future permanent prosperity.

This noble institution has accomplished and is still accomplishing too much in the great cause in which it is enlisted, to permit the idea to be for a moment entertained, that its services can be dispensed with. If some of its former friends think they can operate more efficiently in meliorating the condition of our colored population, and promoting the best interests of the country with reference to that class, by other means, why let them do so. We have no quarrel with such for not thinking with us. We ourselves belong to the Gradual Emancipation Society formed in this state a few months since; but we never dreamed that becoming a member of that Society was to be regarded as an acknowledgment that we had become hostile to the American Colonization Society. Our view was then, and still is, that they are kindred institutions, aiming at the promotion of the same grand object. Why should they not harmonize? Why should they not act in concert. Admit the fact contended for by some, that the American Colonization Society is inadequate to remove the deadly evils under which the country is groaning in consequence of slavery? Does that furnish a rational argument in favor of hostility to that Society, or even a withdrawal from its support? We have no idea that the American Board of Commissioners or the Western Foreign Missionary Society can, separately or combined, ever supply the demands from the heathen world for missionaries, yet what man in his senses would make that a ground of loss of confidence in these noble institutions, and withdrawal of support from them?

True, the American Colonization Society may never remove all our colored population. But has it not removed a number, and elevated them

from a state of almost hopeless degradation to the immunities and enjoyments of freemen? Has it not proved a noble pioneer in this sublime enterprise? And above all, is it not exerting a regenerating influence on abused and deeply injured, benighted Africa, the value of which the records of eternity are alone adequate to unfold, and which entitle it to the affectionate regards and good wishes of every benevolent heart? Let those then who are permitting their affections to be alienated from this great and comprehensive scheme of benevolence, because the financial concerns of the Society have been negligently managed, or because they suppose it inadequate to do all that is desirable with regard to our colored population, act not hastily or from a superficial view of the subject.

FROM LIBERIA.

The subjoined letter is from Beverley Wilson, formerly of Norfolk.—The Editors of the Norfolk Herald state that the writer is well known to many citizens in Norfolk, as a man of correct moral deportment, and industrious habits. “Though comfortably situated here, and partaking of the prejudice which so unaccountably prevails among the coloured population against the Colony, he nevertheless had the good sense to discern that a lasting home, and a foundation of future peace and independence for his family were only to be obtained on the shores of Liberia; and with a view of satisfying himself respecting the actual condition and circumstances of the country, of which he had heard so many contradictory accounts, he determined to visit it, and judge for himself; intending, if he liked it, to move his family thither. His report, therefore, may be received as the testimony of an honest and impartial witness.

The letter is dated Monrovia, March 4. The emigrants that went out in the *Jupiter* had all had the fever, of which four had died, viz: one woman of 75, two children under 12, and the wife of the Rev. Mr. Wright. The rest were all convalescent.

“I am not prepared (says the writer,) to tell you much about the distant parts of Africa at this time; as far as I have seen, I am well pleased. Monrovia is improving very fast; the town contains two hundred and twenty dwelling houses, besides stores and other buildings; there are about ten warehouses built of stone, and a number of their dwellings have stone basement stories, and are whitewashed inside and out; some are neatly finished.

“There are many vessels on the coast, which are going out and coming in almost every day. We have also many foreign vessels here. The harbor has not been clear since I arrived.

“We have fruit in abundance, and the varieties too numerous for me to mention at this time.

“We have also, horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, goats, jacks, and all kinds of poultry that we have at home.

“The fish are very fine; I have seen them weigh 186 pounds. Porgeys, mullets, and sunfish are very plenty.

“I have been told by some who are acquainted with farming, that the land is as good as any in America.

“We have two Sabbath Schools in Monrovia, and an every day school for male and female pupils. I have seen at the Methodist Sabbath School, about one hundred children. We have also Sabbath Schools at Grand Bassa, about one hundred miles from Monrovia, at Millsburg and Caldwell; and have established three others among the natives.

Since I arrived, we have purchased land on Junk river, which is good for farming, and the water abounding with excellent fish and oysters.

“We have a number of the different tribes to visit us from the interior; I have seen them from as far as Arabia. I have also seen the Mahomedan priests in the Colony; they read and write, and are anxious to converse on the Scriptures. They ask many interesting questions.

“I believe this bids fair for a good country. We only want means for the people who are sent here unprepared for farming or any thing else. I have seen the sugar cane and coffee tree, both very thriving.”

[From *Zion's Herald*.]

The following letter, from our former associate in conducting the affairs of the Herald, cannot fail of being read with feelings of solemn interest:—

MONROVIA, WEST AFRICA, FEB. 14, 1834.

VERY DEAR BROTHER:—Were it not that I feel my heart most tenderly attached to you from a long and intimate acquaintance, and from having been a sharer in the same arduous toils that now engage your constant attention, I should not be induced to resist the lassitude and excessive weakness I feel, and resolve upon writing you a letter. But I believe you will rejoice to hear from me, even if I can furnish you but a scrawl.

Our passage here, though extended to fifty-four days, was exceedingly pleasant; and nothing could exceed the attentions of Capt Knapp, who endeared himself to us all. We first heard the welcome cry of "*Land, ho!*" on the morning of Dec. 30th, which proved to be Grand Cape Mount, about fifty miles north of Cape Mesurado. A calm prevented our reaching Monrovia until the next day, when at 3 o'clock we dropped anchor in Monrovia harbor. By reason of a bar at the entrance of the river upon which the town is situated, vessels are obliged to lie off at some distance: therefore we did not land until the next day. So I spent the "*watch-night*" in rather a different way than usual, for want of an opportunity to spend it otherwise—I set upon deck, as it was a lovely evening, until midnight gazing upon the surrounding scenery, and listening to the loud dashing of the sea against the rocks which compose Cape Mesurado, and to the song of the natives upon the adjacent beach. Indiscribable were my emotions that evening; and the next morning, as we first stepped upon the soil of Africa. We stood now in a land which engaged our thoughts, feelings, prayers, our all—a land for which the prayers of thousands were going up to the throne of God—a land where death seemed to have taken his stand, saying to the missionary, "*I have met thee, and thou art mine,*"—and knowing not what was before us, a thousand conflicting sensations awoke and died away in our bosoms.

Our first business was to prepare for our future residence; and a few days only passed away before we were located in the "*mission house,*" purchased by Br. Cox, and the same in which his spirit took its upward flight. The room in which he died, remained as he left it. We proceeded immediately to look after the affairs of the church, &c.—attended conference, and transacted other important business, connected with the interests of the mission. I had been on shore but two weeks when I was seized with the fever—the first of the family—sister Farrington the next day—Mrs. Wright, sister Spaulding, and B. Spaulding, successively—Br. S. has been confined to his bed six days at this date, and seems doing well. I was confined to my bed twenty days, unable to rise without assistance, and then I almost invariably fainted away. But, alas! my dear companion has been taken from me!—yes, Phebe is no more! O my brother—O my brother—father—friend—what a stroke is this! what a cup for me to drink in my sickness. I cannot—I am unable to recount here the closing scene of her life, I must refer you to my letter to the Secretary of the Missionary Society. Prostrated with the fever, I could not so much as follow her remains to the tomb—I could only take one lingering, tearful look at the slow and silent procession, as it moved to the resting place of the dead. But she rests with God.

I find myself recovering now, and am able to walk at a distance of four or five rods in the cool of the day, Sister S. and sister F. are doing well. Nothing can exceed the faithfulness and attention of Dr. Todsen during our sickness.

I cannot describe the fever. It is a singular disease, attacking different individuals with very different degrees of severity—some are confined but a few days—others are sick only every other day, while again some are at once prostrated for weeks; and others experience occasionally attacks for months. In severe attacks, the pain in the head and back, (always the premonitory symptoms, and the attendants of the fever,) beggars description. The patient is generally better every other day; and is left at last with but the strength of an infant. My attack was a severe one; and the fever is bad enough, but does not seem to me so horrid as has been represented. But three of the emigrants who came out in the Jupiter have died; one an old woman of 80 or upwards—one, a little girl, of the fever—and a child of the lock-jaw.

But, by this time, you are ready to say, tell me something about the colony. This I should be glad to do, much more fully than I am able. With the location of Monrovia, I am pleased, save that but little can ever be done in agriculture, as the whole Cape seems to be a rock. Yet much more *can* be done in respect to cultivation than has been accomplished. If the individuals residing here had the enterprize of a Yankee farmer, many a now barren spot, would become a blooming garden. To secure the prosperity of the colony, there is evidently too great a rage for trade—which occasions a neglect of education, a want of public spirit in relation to improvements, &c., with many other evils. There has unquestionably harm resulted to the Colony heretofore, from sending out improper materials. Too many have been sent here, who have no other idea of *freedom*, than that it is a release from all necessity of labor. Hence they remain indolent and poor. There

has been mismanagement here, too, in the government and superintendence of the Colony. There is, however, as much morality existing here as I expected to find; and the statements in this respect, made in your hearing by Messrs. Williams and Roberts, I find to be true. Yet there is much, very much to be effected here, before a "light to enlighten the Gentiles" goes forth from this Colony. The place is becoming more healthy every year, and I doubt not will continue so to do, as the place becomes cleared. For further information I must refer you to letters to other individuals, and to communications I may hereafter make. Love to all your family. Let me share in your prayers.

Yours affectionately,

S. O. WRIGHT.

Letter from Rev. Mr. Spalding.

MONROVIA, JANUARY 11, 1834.

DEAR BROTHER:—I cannot doubt that our friends and the friends of missions in America, are by this time, anxiously waiting to hear from us, and to learn that their prayers have been answered in our preservation hitherto.

We are in Africa, and all in fine health and spirits. We cast anchor in Monrovia bay on the afternoon of the last day of December, and landed on the 1st day of January, between ten and eleven o'clock, A. M., so as to commence our labours with the new year. We had a very pleasant passage, although protracted by contrary winds and calms to fifty-five days. It was so pleasant that we were able to be on deck some part of every day of the passage. All were well, both passengers and emigrants, except the very slight indisposition of a few. Our company was very agreeable, and we felt that it was "pleasant for brethren to dwell together in unity." The kind assiduities of Captain Knapp in every attention that he could bestow, endeared him to our hearts, and drew forth many prayers for his happiness and salvation.

Nothing occurred worthy of note during the passage but what is peculiar to most voyages of the kind; and as in the midst of many pressing cares, I find but little time to write, I shall be excused in confining myself to what will be of more general interest to the Board. The first land that we discovered after we left America, was Grand Cape Mount, a sketch of which I took at the time with a pencil, and herein forward you. We first saw it on the morning of the — December, before daylight, in the midst of a most terrific thunder storm, when by the glare of the lightning's flash, its majestic summit could be seen proudly rising above the horizon, at the distance of about ten or twelve miles. It is a noble elevation of about a thousand feet above the level of the sea, and doubtless might easily be made a most healthful situation. I am heartily glad that the New York City Colonization Society have fixed upon this place as the foundation of their Colony. It will seem as another bulwark against those fiendlike prowlers after human flesh and blood, and will afford increasing facilities for civilizing and Christianizing the interior tribes.

We were received kindly by our brethren and friends in the Colony, who had been long expecting us, even ever since the death of brother Cox.

When we arrived, we found much to be done, and more than enough to occupy all of our time. The mission house is much decayed, but we are able to occupy it at present; however, it must be very thoroughly repaired soon, or we shall not be able possibly to live in it during the rainy season. It occupies a pleasant situation, although not so airy as one as some parts of the town.

On the first Sabbath after our arrival, our Presbyterian brethren worshipped with us in the Methodist church, as they have no house of worship in the town. In the morning I addressed a very serious and attentive congregation, as much so as we ever saw in America. At the close of the public service, we administered the Lord's Supper. It was to us a most extremely interesting season, circumstanced as we were in a heathen land, far from home and friends: to meet with a few of the friends of Jesus, and to be permitted to commemorate with them and others, circumstanced as ourselves, the death and sufferings of our common Lord, was indeed refreshing to our souls. It was to me one of the most interesting circumstances of my life. None are prepared fully to appreciate our feelings but those who are or have been similarly situated. On the Wednesday evening following, the principal members of the Church in Monrovia, met at the mission house, by request, and formed themselves into a Sunday School Society, entitled "The Monrovia Sunday School Society, auxiliary to the Sunday School Union of the Methodist E. Church in America." We were happily disappointed in seeing our brethren so much interested in this important institution of the Church. It is but just to say that our brethren here have paid some attention to Sunday schools; but they never had a regular organization, and the school had been for some time discontinued. On the Thursday evening following, we held a quarterly conference, in which we learned, to our sorrow, that the Church was in a very languishing state. The classes are poorly attended, and the brethren seemed to have, in a great measure, given up with their missionary, although there were many who

still prayed for the peace of Jerusalem, and whose languid hopes revived on our arrival. Friday, the 10th, was the day we had appointed for the sitting of the conference. All the members were present, I believe, thirteen in number. The conference sat two days very harmoniously, and transacted some business of great importance to the Church and Colony, and one act of not the least importance was the formation of a *Conference Temperance Society*, and a resolution binding the members to use their influence to procure the formation of temperance societies in every settlement in the Colony. Most of our leading members are convinced of the evil of using and trafficking in ardent spirits; yet they seem at present to see a necessity in the latter, which they hope will soon cease to exist. But while I am so near this subject, I will just say, that although we have been in the Colony almost two weeks, and have been about in town every day since we arrived, yet I have not seen a person in the least intoxicated. The conference passed several important resolutions, which, as they will doubtless be communicated to you officially, I need not here mention. The conference had not been named; it therefore took the name of the "Liberia Annual Conference."

As the Methodist chapel in this town is quite too small, and much decayed, the brethren resolved in quarterly conference to make an effort to build a more commodious church; and subscriptions are being opened to raise as much as possible among the Colonists; and what they *cannot* do, I design to advance, to assist them. They should be assisted in building a house of worship.

We designed to visit Grand Bassa before we are sick, but this I fear we shall not be able to accomplish; as, if we go, which we can do, it is quite uncertain when we can return; therefore our physician advises us not to go. I have employed a coloured man to go down and labour for the present, until brother Wright, who will take charge of that station, shall be able to enter upon his labours. Brother Liggins, who was appointed to that place by brother Cox, has been called to his reward, as was also brother Francis Devany, of this town. You are aware that brother Cox contracted for the building of a house at Bassa. This was commenced, and a small amount advanced upon it; but upon brother C.'s death it was suspended, as the contractor was unable to proceed upon credit, and labourers would not work without being certain of compensation. I have directed the builder to resume his labours, and to put up and finish the house as soon as possible. I purchased glass in Norfolk, which is forthcoming, and nails, which are here. But all mechanical operations here are exceedingly tardy, as timber is very difficult to be obtained. I regret that it was not in our power to bring out some with us, but this we could not do; however, I think something will soon be done toward putting a saw-mill into operation. I regret too that it has not been possible for either of us to visit the other settlements before our seasoning sickness, but this we could not do. Our time has been too laboriously employed since our arrival in getting our families settled, and in attending to the affairs of the Church, and settling unsettled business, which last is not a little. It appears that brother Cox brought out but little money, designing probably to depend upon drafts and credit, the consequence of which is, there are very many small bills coming in for goods, provisions, services, &c. It cost him without doubt twice or thrice as much as it would had he boarded out; but he did what he evidently thought was best, as he was every week expecting us out, and was sometimes almost impatient of our delay. Many things were purchased for his own and our use, which, after his death, were sold at public auction.—Previously to his death, he directed that certain articles of his own should be returned to America, and others sold on sixty days' credit, among which the other articles above alluded to were included indiscriminately. Although the goods met with a ready sale, yet it is almost impossible to collect any of the money. The man with whom the business was left, has succeeded in collecting \$5 only, and I have to-day collected a note of \$8 20. It is easy to contract debts, but hard to collect them in this place, with few exceptions.—It is to be hoped that it will not always be thus; however, this is even better, or as good at least as could reasonably be expected of a community made up of such materials as compose this Colony.

I feel anxious that something should be done, as speedily as possible, at Grand Cape Mount. There have been hostilities threatened between the slaves occupying the Cape and its vicinity and their masters, but we learn that the differences are now settled for the present; so that it would be safe, and very easy, to establish a mission and schools among them. They are said to be very intelligent, and to manifest a great thirst for knowledge. This being the case, it seems important that an intelligent coloured man be sent them, and a house erected, and a school established, with the least possible delay, anticipating, at the same time, the establishment of the New York Colony.

MARCH 1.—Dear Brethren, I resume my pen to close this communication. Since writing the above, I have felt the pains and anguish of an African fever. This is the twenty-first day since I have been confined to my bed, being able now to sit up but a few minutes at a time. None can form but a faint conception of the miasmal fever of this country unless they have experienced its horrors. I have been more violently attacked than any other one of either family; but by the mercy of a gracious God, I am yet alive; although it is my painful duty to inform you that one of our number has fallen. Sister

Wright is dead! She left us on the morning of the 4th ultimo, at about two o'clock. She had not the exercise of her reason when she died, so we could not know the state of her mind; but we have no doubt she is in heaven, while we are left to suffer yet longer on earth.

The ways of God are mysterious and past finding out; but may we ever be found in the path of duty, ready for our change whenever it shall come. Then death will be gain. I do not know that we could have expected less than the death of one of our number.—But we did expect more. May we be disappointed in regard to this? Probably the work of death is not yet completed among us; however, we have no fears upon the subject. We are in the hands of a just and merciful God, who will do what is best with us.

We have some money, but *we must have more men*. We must have teachers, or we cannot establish schools to any desirable extent. I am so circumstanced that I cannot take charge of a school. Brother Wright will be able to, when he goes down to Bassa.—Mrs. Spaulding will be able to devote but a part of her time to that work. Miss Farrington, I fear, will render the mission but little if any service, as her health is very precarious. We want to establish a *manual labour school* immediately, and we only want for teachers. I think it far better to *secure something* on the coast in the settlements, and then make our way into the interior as fast as possible, rather than extend our labours and *secure nothing*.
R. SPAULDING.

To the Rev. Fitch Reed.

MONROVIA, MARCH 5, 1834.

Dear Sister and Rev. Brother:—The Lord has brought us safely across the living waters, and has showed us kindness in a land of strangers. But he has seen fit to take one of our number to himself, whose loss we greatly lament. Our much-loved sister Wright is no more, while those less worthy to live are spared. We have all had the fever, and some of us have been dangerously sick, but we are now recovering. I have had three attacks, the two last of which were very severe. During the second, hope nearly failed; and before the fever turned, during the third, pain became so exquisite, and medicine had so little effect, most all despaired of my life. The doctor thought mortification was about taking place in my stomach, and left me without medicine. A few hours after, all the symptoms turned favourably, and the fever left me; since which I have been recovering rapidly. Probably the second attack was occasioned by being moved into a damp room, and the third by being removed from one part of the town into another. The doctor has said it was not possible for my constitution to endure the climate, and advised the missionaries to send me home, which they resolved to do, saying they did not know that the Board would keep me here longer. But I have absolutely refused to go. Though to be cut off by the Board would be somewhat trying, as it would seem like being turned from my father's house; yet should they do it, I resolve to trust. I laid my life on the altar on leaving America, and I am willing that it should remain there. The hand which led me to New England, and from thence here, will sever the silver cord at the most proper time; and till then death can have no power.

Should burning beams of noon conspire
To deal a pestilential fire,
God is our life—His wings are spread
To shield us with a healthful shade.

Should vapours with malignant breath,
Rise thick and scatter midnight death,
Israel is safe: the poison'd air
Grows pure, if Israel's God be there.

When the children of Israel found themselves enclosed on every side, and the Egyptians pursuing them, it was not wisdom to wish themselves back into Egypt, as they knew the Lord had brought them there. Then was the time to prove the power of faith. Surely the Christian need not be disheartened at seeming impossibilities, when those that were really such (with man) have been encountered by Omnipotence. I see no reason why he should act cowardly, or basely retreat from the field of action, because he has looked at danger. I suppose our grand foe would be glad to drive all from the missionary field, especially in a place like this, where he is worshipped by a whole nation.*

* Doubtless you are aware that the natives have stated times to assemble in what they call the Devil's Bush, to carry their offerings, and pay homage to the Devil, or, as they assert, to appease his anger, and make him their friend. They have a select man, whose office it is to feed the Devil. He carries a bowl of palaver sauce (a great dish among them, prepared with rice and palm oil, and a certain leaf with which it is seasoned) every evening. In the morning the bowl is found empty, and the people made to believe the Devil has eaten it.

I see work here for thousands, and wonder that from the vast number of Christians in America no more are found here. Of a truth the harvest is great, but the labourers are few. Millions are waiting for the word of life, many of whom ask for instruction in the "white man's book." The natives in the different towns on the coast are, most of them, anxious to be instructed in our language, and hesitate not to say, "We countrymen be fools, but America man know every thing."

My heart has melted sometimes, during the fever, to see the little native boys come round the bed to be taught the alphabet. About one hundred miles in the interior, is a town of four or five thousand inhabitants, in the dominion of King Boson, who has put himself under the protection of the colony, and requested that his people might be educated, saying, he will do all he can to encourage a school in the town, if white men will go there and establish one. The climate is very healthy there, and the country far more pleasant than here, interspersed with mountains and valleys, with running brooks and larger streams, and numerous springs of cool fresh water, all of which are seldom seen here. When people come from there here, they take the fever, the same as we do from America. The man with whom I board has a son here who spent twelve months there. The natives were perfectly kind to him. This king wrote, a few weeks since, that if the Colony would pay him a trifling sum, he would open the trade for them with a tribe far beyond him, which they design to do. I hope the time is not far distant, when these people will be favoured with missionary exertions among them. I suppose there are difficulties in the way at present; but I should think that power which assisted the Jews when they fought with one hand and laboured with the other, and enabled David to meet the Philistine, or Joshua to stay the sun, would be exerted in behalf of those who would venture to labour there. I am praying for the Lord to send help, but it may be for the want of a better understanding. I have missed some of the privileges of America since I have been here, but have never had one thought of regret that I came, and have never felt more contented and happy in any place. I love my friends that I have left behind, but I love the cause of Christ better. My soul seems fastened as closely to the mission as my spirit does to this clayey tenement. I have suffered but a little inconvenience, save for the want of a faithful nurse and a comfortable bed. I made preparations to bring a bed, but the board of missions at Boston prevented me, saying one would be provided; but the people in the colony can provide board, but not beds. I have had but a blanket for a pillow some of the time, and no outside covering for the bed, and a very uncomfortable bed during the fever; yet such inconveniences are but trifling. I find nothing in the least discouraging.

I will send you a view of Cape Mount drawn with a pencil—have not time to paint it. I wrote below before I concluded to send it.

Our passage from Norfolk here was somewhat lengthy, but pleasant. I was sea sick all the way, but I did not give up to it at all. I stood on deck most of the time, and felt that angels' wings brooded over me, and the shadow of Omnipotence protected me. The captain was surpassingly kind and polite; he spared no pains to make our passage comfortable and pleasant. May the Lord reward him with the salvation of his soul. I drew a view of Cape Mount, as we saw it, for brother Wright, and one of Cape Mesurado, where we lay at anchor, which I designed to send you, but have not been well enough to paint them. I will send you a sheet written in Arabic by a Mohammedan priest, and presented me. He could not interpret it. O how much these people want instruction by one who can speak the Arabic. I find it far more pleasant in the Colony than I expected, and the people more improved.

I have just heard from a campmeeting which commenced here the last Thursday in February, and continued seven days. I am informed there was perfect order, and no more disturbance during the whole than if they had been in church. Forty-five were down upon their knees, and upon the ground crying for mercy at the same time, and about sixty during the day. Every day some were down. Brother Johnson judged there were about one hundred tents, of good size, and well filled. A number found peace; he did not ascertain how many; and the conviction of the others seemed permanent; but they failed for want of labourers. The people turned out so generally to the meeting, which was a few miles from this, that the man with whom I board, having made ready to go, went through the town here, and seeing how many were absent returned, saying it would not do to leave the town so vacant.

I want to see Almira, and learn that she is in the way to heaven. I hope you will write soon, and let me know if you have heard from Cazenovia, or any of my acquaintances, &c. Yours, &c.

SOPHRONIA FARRINGTON.

AFRICAN CUSTOMS.

Extracts from the Liberia Herald.

"Nothing disgusted us more among those children of nature, than their immoderate love of ardent spirits, and we never witnessed any thing like it before. African customs

made it imperious upon the superintendent of the settlement, to fill the decanter when honored with the royal presence, or that of any man of note; and we never knew any motion made to leave the house, until the last drop had been drained from it; after which, the stirrup or parting cup had to be taken and his majesty's jug to be filled, to treat his wives and friends with, upon his return home that evening. This hard drinking, however, is almost exclusively confined to the great and noble of the land, as it would ill become a poor man to get drunk, as he would, if at home, be sure to commit some breach of the peace, and "catch a palaver," which perhaps might cost him half his substance. I believe further, that it is unlawful for a poor man to get drunk, by himself, according to their law. But the kings and headmen, care not a fig for law or custom, and should a barrel of rum be placed in their hands, they would never see a sober moment till the whole was consumed. King Jo Harris said to me, one day after having performed his usual feast, concerning the decanter, laying his hand on an empty puncheon, "I savey; you man for governor, tell, governor, him send one punch rum for dash we, (meaning kings) top, tell him send two punch, one for me King Jo Harris, me one, and tother for dash all country gentlemen." They are literally crazy after rum, and no business or trade of importance can be discussed until the preliminaries are settled by a jug of rum being placed before the parties. When foreign rum cannot be obtained, they are in the habit of drinking large quantities of palm wine, which is produced from the palm tree, and is of a very intoxicating nature.

We find the following account of the interment of "King Tom Bassa, of little Bassa, a prince remarkable for his good sense, moderation and love of justice.

"Two bullocks were slain, one placed at the head and the other at the foot of the grave, into which were also put two large chests of dry goods, in the same position, also one high post bedstead and mattress, a present from a slave; then the corpse dressed after civilized mode with a hat, two umbrellas and shoes, then a kettle of rice; two large pots of rice, one at the head and the other at the foot; two large looking glasses in the same position: coral beads, pipes, tobacco, mugs, decanters, wash hand-basins, swords, cutlasses and one hundred native mats, when a general fill up took place. Outside of the grave was placed a large slave pot to receive donations from the pious."

"As soon as his death was known, a general lamentation took place throughout the country; and, it is said, every absentee is obliged to perform this cry, no matter how many years elapsed before he returns to his country—it being viewed in the light of a religious duty. It must have been an affecting sight indeed, to see a whole nation bewailing the loss of their father king: but outward lamentations are mere forms, which all nations adopt on such occasions; and the Bassa people were shortly after seen indulging themselves in the firing of guns and drinking to excess, with the greatest nonchalance in the world, all too in honor of the deceased."

The Herald has the following paragraph in relation to the religious tenets of the natives:

"We know but little of the religious belief of the Bassa nations. They seem to have a confused idea, of a good spirit, who made all things, but they appear to reverence far more an evil spirit or devil. They believe that in another world men will follow the same pursuits that they do in this. They believe in witchcraft and charms, and so highly are those manufactured by the Mandingoes prized, that no money will tempt them to sell their principal gregrees. The Mandingoes, in order to increase the sale of their gregrees, do not hesitate to assure them that no charm can reach them while they wear them about their necks. One had the assurance to say to us, that his was powerful enough to shield him from the effects of a cannon ball, and it was under this belief, that in our first native war, the bravest of them would rush up to the cannon's mouth, though loaded, and foolishly embrace it. Before you enter any town, you can generally see some gregree hanging over the main path, and before their houses, but whether dedicated to good or evil spirits, we know not."

FOURTH OF JULY.

We again invite the attention of the friends of Colonization to the essential importance of their using every effort to obtain liberal aid to the Society on the ensuing Fourth of July. The Reverend Clergy, especially, who have heretofore been so efficient on similar occasions, will, it is hoped, find additional incentives to their philanthropic zeal in the appeal published in the last number of the Repository.

The following article is subjoined from the Vermont Chronicle of May 30th:—

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—The Fourth of July is at hand; and lest the noise that has been made and the diverse questions that have been raised of late about the Colonization Society and its doings, should cause any to forget its claims upon them as patriots, philanthropists, and Christians, for active co-operation *at this time*, it is our purpose to bring those claims before our readers a little more distinctly and fully than we should otherwise have thought desirable. We accordingly publish Mr. Hubbard's letter. And we shall endeavor before the day for the annual contribution arrives, to show, with as little reference as may be to existing controversies, in what light the enterprise ought to be viewed by the good people of Vermont.

For this week we will only submit, for consideration, certain acknowledgements in favor of the Society, lately made by one of its prominent opposers. Mr. Charles Stuart, who has been its most diligent and determined opposer in England, and who has just arrived in this country, to join hands with Anti-Colonizationists here, not long since wrote a letter to the Editor of the London Herald of Peace, from which the following is copied:—

"But is there nothing good, then, in the American Colonization Society? Yes, there is,—1st. For Africa it is good. It interrupts the African slave trade within its own limits; and the least interruption to that nefarious traffic is an unspeakable good. 2d. For the few coloured people who prefer leaving their native country and emigrating to Africa, it is unquestionably a great blessing. 3d. To the slaves, whose slavery it has been, or may be, the means of commuting to transportation, it is a blessing, just in as far as transportation is a lesser evil than slavery; and this is by no means a trifling good. 4th. But its highest praise, and a praise which the writer cordially yields to it, is the fact, that it forms a new centre; whence, as from our Sierra Leone, and the Cape of Good Hope, Civilization and Christianity are radiating through the adjoining darkness. In this respect, no praise can equal the worth of these settlements."

Can any impeachment of the *motives* and *feelings* of the friends of Colonization, have the weight of a feather against these admissions, with any sane and honest mind? Let any one who has heretofore contributed to this cause, ask himself whether he has not done it for the accomplishment of such objects as Mr. Stuart admits to be good, and whether in all honesty and fairness, he must not suppose his fellow-labourers to have been, all along, actuated by motives as pure and worthy as his own.

INTELLIGENCE.

[From the *Washington (Penn.) Examiner*,
May 24, 1834.]

COLONIZATION AND ABOLITION.

On Thursday the 15th day of May, inst. in pursuance of a request or invitation from Mr. M. Sutliff of Philadelphia, Agent for the Anti-Slavery Society, with a view to the establishment of an Anti-Slavery Society in this place, a very large and respectable meeting of the citizens was convened at the Court House, and an address was delivered by Mr. S. explanatory of the designs and in furtherance of the views of the Anti-Slavery Society.—At the close of this address, Mr. Sutliff, who had in the course of his remarks expressed his opposition to the American Colonization Society and contrasted it with the Anti-Slavery Society, took occasion to invite discussions as to the relative merits of the two Societies.—This invitation was accepted by William K. M'Donald, Esq. Professor

of Belles Lettres in Washington College, on behalf of the American Colonization Society; but inasmuch as the evening was far spent, it was concluded to defer the discussion to a future period. Whereupon, on motion of John L. Gow, Esq. Profr. of English Literature in Washington College, the meeting was organized by calling the Rev. D. Elliott to the Chair, and appointing Wm. Baird, Esq. Secretary; and by agreement of the parties an adjournment was made to meet at the Court House on Tuesday evening the 20th of May, inst. at 5 o'clock, P. M.

At the time and place appointed, the meeting again assembled, and being called to order by the Chairman, the following question and order of debate was agreed upon by the parties, viz.

"Which is the preferable plan, that of the Anti-Slavery, or the American Colonization Society, for the abolition of slavery; and

other evils attendant upon the present condition of the coloured population of the U. States?"

"Each speaker to be limited to thirty minutes and to speak alternately."

A very animated discussion then took place which was sustained with ability by both sides for the space of from seventeen to twenty hours at intervals through three successive days.—The views of the Anti-Slavery Society were sustained principally by Mr. Loughhead of Pittsburg, an Agent of the Society, by Mr. Sutliff of Philadelphia, also an Agent of the Society; by Dr. Francis J. Le Moynes, of the borough of Washington, and by Mr. Hamilton. The Colonization Society was advocated by W. K. McDonald, A. M. John L. Gow, Esq. Richard Henry Lee, A. M. and the Rev. W. P. Alrich, A. M. all Professors of Washington College. In the course of the discussion some incidental remarks were offered by Dr. McConaughy, President of Washington College, by Isaac Leet, Esq. and some other gentlemen, in favor of the Colonization system.

So great was the interest, excited by the discussion, that, notwithstanding its extreme length, the attention of the audience did not seem to flag, but on the contrary to become more intense; and at the close the house was more crowded than it had been at any former period.

At the termination of the debate, the following resolutions were moved by Isaac Leet, Esq. for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the meeting on this important and engrossing subject:—

Resolved, That this meeting do approve of the plan and operations of the American Colonization Society for colonizing the free people of colour of the United States.

Resolved, That a committee of five gentlemen be appointed to make immediate arrangements for reviving the Society in this county, auxiliary to the American Colonization Society.

After some discussion as to the manner of taking the vote and other incidental matters, the question was loudly called for, and upon being put, both resolutions were carried by overwhelming majorities.

The friends of Anti-Slavery made an effort previous to the passage of these resolutions to exclude from voting any persons who had been formerly members of a Colonization or Anti-Slavery Society. A resolution was offered to this effect and rejected by the meeting.

The following gentlemen were then appointed a committee to make arrangements for reviving the Colonization Society in this county, as provided for in the second resolution, viz:—Isaac Leet, Esq. Alexr. Reed, Esq. Profr. Lee, Dr. McConaughy and Profr. Gow.

It was then on motion

Resolved, That a statement of the proceedings of the meeting should be published in the newspapers of this county.

The meeting then adjourned.

D. ELLIOTT, Chairman.

WM. BAIRD, Secretary.

[From the Christian Intelligencer.]
NEW YORK YOUNG MEN'S COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

This Society held an interesting meeting on Friday evening, the 23d, in Rev. Dr. Brodhead's Church in Broome street.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Brodhead, after which an interesting letter was read by the President, G. P. Disosway, Esq., from Elliott Cresson, Esq., of Philadelphia, announcing the formation of a similar Society in Philadelphia, and that they had already sent out directions for the purchase of territory at *Bassa Cove*, and were preparing to receive 110 pious Baptist and Methodist slaves, late the property of Dr. Hawes, of Va. Another letter was read from a lady in Alabama, expressing great feeling and interest in the cause.

The following resolution was then offered by Thomas G. Fletcher, Esq. and unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the recent examinations and discussions in this city, of the relative merits of the immediate emancipation and colonization schemes, have but the more strongly shown the paramount humanity and wisdom in regard to the best interests of our coloured population, of the plans and principles of our Colonization Societies.

Mr. F. accompanied the resolution

by an address, in which he entered at length into the objections urged by the Abolitionists against the scheme of colonization, and in which he successfully demonstrated the wisdom as well as benevolence of the enterprise; showing from what it has already done and is capable of doing, the strong claims it has upon the sympathies of a Christian community.

The following resolution was then offered by B. B. Thatcher, Esq., of Boston, and unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the American Colonization Society is eminently patriotic, and commends itself to the regards of the young men of our country as admirably adapted to strengthen and perpetuate the Union of the States, as well as promote the best interests of our whole coloured population.

Mr. T. made an interesting address, showing the strong obligation of the North to assist their brethren of the South, in the great work in which the Society is engaged. He was listened to with great interest.

The two following resolutions were then offered by the Rev. Dr. Brodhead, accompanied by a few remarks, and unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the American Colonization Society was, in the opinion of this meeting, founded in benevolence towards the people of colour, and that its proceedings and success afford the best grounds for hope that the expectations of its friends will be realized in the final elevation and emancipation of the African race.

Resolved, That committees be appointed by this Society to obtain subscribers to its Constitution, as well as to solicit donations and contributions required, in aid of supplies to be sent in the Jupiter to Liberia.

The meeting was then addressed with great eloquence and force by Rev. Mr. GURLEY, of Washington City, and after the benediction by Rev. Dr. Brodhead, adjourned.

It is contemplated to hold similar meetings in other churches for the purpose of more fully diffusing light upon this interesting subject, and from which great good may be expected to result. F.

NEW YORK CONFERENCE.

At the late session of the New York Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which

met in the city of New Haven, Conn. on the 7th and adjourned on the 14th of May, the following Report was adopted:—

American Colonization Society.

Resolved, by the New York Annual Conference of the Methodist E. Church, in conference assembled, 1. That this conference view with increasing interest and favor, the truly noble and philanthropic enterprise of colonizing the free people of color of these United States, with their own consent, on the coast of Africa.

2. That the pecuniary and other embarrassments which have attended the operations of the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, so far from lessening the confidence of the conference in the practicability and final success of the enterprise, should serve but to increase their interest, and efforts in its behalf.

3. That the measures recently adopted by the Board meet the cordial approbation of the conference, and in their opinion, if the Board is sustained by the public, will soon place the Colony at Liberia in a condition more prosperous than at any former period.

4. That the conference view with deep regret the opposition that has been got up and prosecuted with so much heat against the colonization plan, by men who profess to have the same great object in view as the Colonization Society; viz. *the good of the man of color*. This conference consider that opposition and the other movements of the abolitionists, as directly calculated to injure the best interests of colored men, whether bond or free, whether on this side or the other side of the Atlantic—and at the same time, they cannot but apprehend most unfavorable results from such operations to the progress of Christian principles.

5. That, hallowed as Liberia is with the sleeping dust of the first foreign missionaries of the M. E. Church, and identified, as it is, with the holy design of the Church to spread Gospel light and truth, not only upon the coast, but also into the interior of Africa, our Christian sympathies gather around the infant Colony, with an intensity of feeling not to be overcome by opposition, or cooled by time.

6. That each preacher be at liberty to take up collections on or about the 4th of July, for the benefit of the American Colonization Society.

COLONIZATION AT METHUEN.

We have received from our worthy correspondent, in Methuen, an account of the formation of a Colonization Society in that flourishing village. Our friends there have engaged in this work with a spirit and zeal worthy of themselves. The meeting at the Society was of an interesting character.—Among those who addressed the meeting, were Messrs. Tracy, Baker, Hackett and McLane, from Andover.—Lowell (Mass.) Evangelist.

NEW YORK CONTRIBUTIONS.

[From the National Intelligencer, May 31.]

The Colonization Society of New York have resolved to raise the sum of two thousand dollars, and place the same at the disposal of the Parent Society, towards furnishing the supplies now urgently required in the Colony of Liberia, and which are to be shipped, if the means of purchasing them can be obtained, by the Jupiter, which is to sail again for Africa in about a week.

The New York Board of Brokers on Friday last voted a donation of one hundred dollars to the Colonization Society, to be expended in the colonial supplies to be shipped by the Jupiter.

CAPE PALMAS.—An Address of the Board of Managers of the Maryland Colonization Society, has been recently published, containing the particulars of the purchase for a

place of settlement at Cape Palmas on the Coast of Africa. It appears that they have succeeded in acquiring the title of about 400 square miles—extending along the coast about twenty miles, and about the same distance in the interior. It embraces the Cape and Harbor—the latter of which is said to be the best on the coast from Sierra Leone to Fernando Po. This settlement is said to be high and healthy, without any stagnant pools or morasses about it. The soil is rich and the waters stocked with abundance of fine oysters and fish. It was paid for with merchandise, to the exclusion of ardent spirits—and a stipulation made by the Society to establish, within one year, three free schools for the benefit of the native children, in three of the principal towns. The disposition of the natives is friendly and their desire for improvement strong.

CONTRIBUTIONS

To the Am. Col. Society in the month of May, 1834.

Gerrit Smith's first Plan of Subscription.

Judge Porter, New Orleans,	-	-	-	\$100
<i>Collections from Churches.</i>				
Harrison, Indiana, in Rev. Mr. Schofield's Church,	-	-	-	4
Schenectady, New York, in Presbyterian Church, by Rev. J. T. Backus,	-	-	-	80
<i>Auxiliary Societies.</i>				
Fredericksburg Auxiliary Society, by Rev. Mr. Chester,	-	-	-	37
Virginia Auxiliary Society, by B. Brand, Treasurer,	-	-	-	400
Troy (Miami Co. Ohio) Auxiliary Society, by Micaiah Fairfield,	-	-	-	26
<i>Donations.</i>				
Rev. Daniel Baker, Savannah, Georgia,	-	-	-	5
First Presbyt'n. Sunday School in Alleghanytown, Pa. by Rev. John Newlan,	-	-	-	62
Mrs. Washington, Mount Vernon,	-	-	-	20
<i>African Repository.</i>				
Miss Lucy Payne, Goochland, Va.	-	-	-	2
Micaiah Fairfield, Troy, Miami Co. Ohio,	-	-	-	3
<i>Collections in Albany, New York, in part of a proposed subscription of \$3,000 for the purpose of sending ONE HUNDRED TEMPERANCE EMIGRANTS of unexceptionable character to Liberia, to be established in a village or town to be called "Albany," transmitted by JOHN T. NORTON, Esq.</i>				
Cortland Van Rensselaer,	-	-	-	\$150
Ladies in First Presbyt'n. Church \$90; J. & J. Townsend \$60;	-	-	-	150
Eustus Corning \$50; Gideon Hawley \$25; Jason Page \$20;	-	-	-	95
John Willard, Stephen J. Ridar, James Denniston, James	-	-	-	
Goold, Galen Batchelder, E. P. & J. H. Prentice, Ambrose	-	-	-	
Spencer, Philip S. Van Rensselaer, Joel Rathbone, Aaron	-	-	-	
Thorp, James Boren, Israel Smith, Christian Miller, each \$30;	-	-	-	390
Henry L. Webb, Friend Humphrey, Russell Forsyth, John A.	-	-	-	
Dix, William Lallarcy, Thomas W. Olcott, David Wood,	-	-	-	
Edwin Croswell, James King, Harmanus Bleecker, D. D.	-	-	-	
Barnard, each \$15;	-	-	-	165
Rev. E. N. Kirk, Rev. Alonzo Potter, Ladies of South Dutch	-	-	-	
Church, John O. Cole, each \$10,	-	-	-	40
A friend, by Rev. E. N. Kirk, Richard Yates, Bradford R.	-	-	-	
Wood, Levi Hubbell, J. P. Cassady, George Dexter, J. Mc-	-	-	-	
Clure, Philip Phelps, P. H. Ostrander, Theodore Olcott, R.	-	-	-	
Winslow, Paul Roberts, Joseph Sherno, Peter Boyd, J. Alex-	-	-	-	
ander, Jesse Buel, each \$5;	-	-	-	80
Mr. Pemberton \$3; Cash \$3; Chauncey Johnson \$2; Mr. Jones	-	-	-	
\$2; Sidney Guest \$1; Samuel Watson \$1; Cash 75 cts.; Cash	-	-	-	
25 cts.; Cash \$1.50; Preston Sheldon \$1; a little girl 25 cts.;	-	-	-	
Wm. McElroy \$1; Interest \$1.54; Cash \$5;	-	-	-	23 29 — 1093 29

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